The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8204.—VOL L. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at Moulamein, the wife of Mr. Peter Douglas, of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at St. Leonards, North Shore, Mrs. Robert Gillilan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, James, third son of the late William Hipwood, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Charles M'Cready, both of Sydney.

On the 22nd instant, by special license, at Hope Cottage, Newcastle, by the Rev. James Coutts, M.A., Captain John Muir, of the barque Isle of France, to Elizabeth Sarah, third surviving daughter of the late Ross Coulter, Esq., builder, of East Maitland, Hunter River. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 22rd July last, at Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 76th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Francis Garden Mitchell, Esq., eldest daughter of the late Archibald Warden, Esq., of Newton Park, Glasgow, Scotland, and aunt of Mr. John Duff, Denro, Yass.

On the 19th instant, at 32, William-street, Alexander Henry Scott, aged 12½ years, eldest son of the late Mr Alexander Moore.

On the 22nd instant, at 33, William-street, Maria Annette, aged 14 years, eldest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Moore, leaving a widowed mother to lament (in addition to her previous bereavement) the loss of both son and daughter within the short space of nine days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, performing the postal service during this and the following months, as under:—

AIREDALE, 400 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. October 1st,
For NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY .. October 1st.
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND .. October 15th.
ARRIVE at AUCKLAND .. October 22nd.
OTAGO, 900 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. October 15th,
For NELSON, PICTON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
LEAVE OTAGO for SYDNEY .. October 29th.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. November 10th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND .. .. .. October 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND .. October 20th,
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND .. October 29th.
PHŒBE, 760 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU September 28th,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON .. October 15th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU with passengers ex Sydney Steamer .. .. October 22nd,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. October 24th.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, R. H. Fergusen, commander, will LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY about .. .. October 12th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND about .. .. .. September 28th.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL Steamship
AIREDALE,
J. HAGLEY, commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI, and PORT COOPER, about the 1st October:
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO TARANAKI direct.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL Steamship
AIREDALE,
J. HAGLEY, commander,
will be dispatched for TARANAKI direct, should sufficient inducement offer, about the 1st October.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The splendid new and powerful steamship
LADY BOWEN,
800 tons register, W. A. CURPHY, commander, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON,
taking goods and passengers to
GLADSTONE and MARYBOROUGH
Cargo is now being received.
W. WESTGARTH, manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
Steerage Passage, Fifteen Shillings.
Passengers are respectfully informed that the fares by this Company have been reduced to the following rates—viz.:—
From Sydney to Brisbane.
Cabin £3 0 0
Cabin return 5 15 0
Steerage 0 15 0
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE—CITY OF ADELAIDE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
Saloon, £5 10s.; steerage, £2 10s.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONAMBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and TELEGRAPH, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TUESDAY.
To BRISBANE—YARRA YARRA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
Saloon, £5; steerage, £2.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMA, 27th instant.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE; CLARENCE, 4 h October.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 30th instant.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS per A. S. N. CO.'S Steamship YARRA YARRA, to BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship YARRA YARRA will leave for BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at 5.
MEASUREMENT .. 10s per ton.
DEAD WEIGHT .. 5s. "

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. E. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

TIER C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship USARA, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAM to MELBOURNE—Regular Communication.—The fine, new, fast, and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.
Will leave Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, for Melbourne, on SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 1 p.m.
Saloon, £4 16s.; steerage, £2.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-street.

STEAM to EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, at 12 noon, SATURDAY, 24th.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY, Leave Circular Quay at 10.16, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12 0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way.
S. H. WILSON.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The HANNAH. PETER JOHNSON, master, on SATURDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, the schooner JESSIE. WILLIAM DALTON, agent, Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMER'S TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illaiong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illaiong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illaiong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Steamer on THURSDAY, at noon.

FOR THE BELLENGER.—The Flying Fish, on SATURDAY, O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, the regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX master, now receiving cargo, sails on TUESDAY next.
Apply to the Master on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON clears THIS MORNING, and sails THIS EVENING.
Apply at Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ONLY Vessel for Adelaide.—The regular trade barque SORATA, Jack, master. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—The clipper schooner SPRAY, J. M'DERMOTT, commander, will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, now hourly expected, will on arrival meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

DUNEDIN WHARF direct. — CLARENCE PACKET, OLIVER, master. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at Campbell's Wharf. HENRY FISHER and SON.

FOR OTAGO.—The clipper barque SEA ROVER, CHARLES FRAZER, commander, being under charter, has room only for 70 tons light freight, if booked at once.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

THE clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, Captain M'FARLAND, will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW, at Macnamara's Wharf, for Navigator's, Tonga, and Feiee Islands, and sail on the 1st October.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to G. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

BRIG JOHN WESLEY, Captain WELCH, will leave for the FRIENDLY and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS about 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WELCH, on board; or to JOSEPH KENDALL, No. 4, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, W. LINKLATER, master, is now ready for receiving cargo, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, with quick despatch.—The A1 ship SCHAH JEHAN, 1099 tons burthen, having her dead weight engaged will meet with despatch.
For light freight or passage, having very lofty 'tween decks, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR HONGKONG direct (if sufficient inducement offers.)—The A1 clipper ship DAY DAWN, 600 tons, possessing spacious 'tween deck accommodation for passengers.
For further information, apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place; or MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 ship JOHN JAY, 500 tons burthen, HENRY P. BURR, master, will sail for the above port on or about the 28th instant.
For cabin passage only apply at once to Captain BURR, on board; or to R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR CALLAO, on or about the 1st of October, the A1 Ship PRINCESS BEATRICE, 1120 tons register, H. P. HAMM, commander. Has superior cabin accommodation.
Will take cabin and steerage passengers at reasonable rates.
Apply to Captain HAMM on board, Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, for LONDON.—Passengers will please take notice that the above vessel will be towed to sea at noon TO-MORROW, Saturday, weather permitting. JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The splendid new ship COYA, RICHARD PAIGE, commander, will be dispatched on 1st October. Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine vessel, which will be found unequalled. Early application is necessary.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool only, the new first-class clipper ADELAIDE BAKER, 809 tons register, JOHN BAKER, commander.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON—taking the first new wools of the season, and to sail with quick despatch—the magnificent new Thames-built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A 1 22 years, JOHN SHAW, commander.
Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to SAUNDERS and CO; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

DEDRICK PENTZIEN, from Adelaide—Grafton Wharf.—Consignee of 25 Bales of HAY is requested to pass ENTRY before 11 THIS DAY, or they will be landed, and stored at his expense and risk. No responsibility incurred for cargo after landed on the wharf.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., agents, 3, Wynyard-street.

BRIG DEDRICH PENSSIN, Captain DAHM, from ADELAIDE, will discharge at Grafton Wharf
Bills of Lading must be produced, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before goods can leave the wharf.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., agents, 3, Wynyard-street.

SHIP ROYAL EDWARD, from LONDON.—If ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are not passed before 10 o'clock TO-DAY, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense:—
C&R Co.—163 packages, consigned to Clarence and Richmond River Company.
PB—469 packages, consigned to Order.
WC in diamond—100 kegs, consigned to Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
WM&C—150 cases beer, consigned to Willis, Merry, and Co.
GD&Co. in diamond—50 casks beer, consigned to Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
D in triangle DC outside—20 cases, consigned to ditto.
C in diamond—110 casks, consigned to Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.

SAUNDERS and CO., agents.

SHIP EVENING STAR, FROM NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of consignees
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

CAPTAIN HILL will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the ship Evening Star, without his written authority.
Sydney, 17th September.

SHIP WANATA, from LIVERPOOL, will discharge at Walker's Wharf. All goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The master will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed. Bills of lading must be produced at office of undersigned, and delivery orders obtained before goods leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street North.
Captain CORRIGALL will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the Wanata without his written authority.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the fine schooner THANE OF FIFE. THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN BINGLE.—TENDERS for the purchase of the undermentioned lighters will be received at the office of Mr. W. H. MACKENZIE, esq., No. 10, Exchange, Sydney, up to 1st October, viz.:—
The ANT, 70 tons
BEE, 60 tons
POLLY HOPKINS, 100 tons
JEAN, 90 tons
RAVEN, 75 tons.
The above vessels are now at full work at Newcastle, and can be inspected upon application to Mr. W. H. MACKENZIE, esq.; or Mr. JOHN BINGLE, Newcastle, from either of whom full particulars may be ascertained.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
W. H. MACKENZIE, esq., } Trustees.
16th September, 1864.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of BINGLE and CO.—TENDERS for the purchase of the steam-tug RAPID, as she now lies in the port of Newcastle, will be received at the office of Mr. W. H. MACKENZIE, esq., 10, Exchange, Sydney, up to WEDNESDAY, 5th October next.
Particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. MACKENZIE; or to Messrs. BINGLE and CO., Newcastle.
For the Trustees,
(Signed) W. H. MACKENZIE, esq.
Sydney, 20th September, 1864.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to convey timber from Wollongong to Sydney. TALBOT and SON, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE—A fore-and-aft-rig, 45 feet masts, booms, gaffs, bowsprit, sails and rigging, entirely new. Also, a good whale boat, &c. Apply on board the VESTA, Bathurst street Wharf.

BELLAMBI COAL MINES.—These mines being re-opened, the Bellambi Company is prepared to load ships, either at Sydney or Bellambi, at the shortest notice, with the best hand-picked Steam Coal.
Agents, and captains of ships proceeding East are informed that the Bellambi coal command the highest price in all the Eastern markets, for steamers, for locomotives, and for smelting purposes, and that it has always the preference given it by her Majesty's ships of war.
Office, 14, Custom-house-buildings, Sydney.
N.B.—Charters to all parts of the world always offering.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND for private parties, via Suez, Alexandria, Malta, and Marseilles, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide, at 10 a.m., September 27, to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, REUTER'S sole agents, for the Australian colonies.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, 108, Pitt-street.
The members of the Parliamentary and Elections Committee are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held here, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.
A full attendance is respectfully requested, and exact to the hour.
FREDERICK A. BELL, secretary.
Sydney, 17th September.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, 108, Pitt-street.—The Parliamentary and Elections Committee MEET THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. At full attendance is particularly requested. A vacancy in Parliament. The Postage Question—its effect on trade.
FREDERICK A. BELL, secretary.

NOTICE—FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the state of the building at 108, Pitt-street, the Committee of this Association will meet THIS DAY, in an office on the first floor above the Victoria Insurance Company, in Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Empire Office.
FREDERICK A. BELL, secretary.

A MEETING of the COWPER BANQUET COMMITTEE will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
R. DRIVER, jun., hon. sec.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, instant, at noon, to take into consideration a requisition signed by certain proprietors residing in England, for a transfer of an additional amount of stock from this to the London register.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 12th September, 1864.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—RICHMOND BRANCH.—NOTICE is hereby given that a branch of the Bank of New South Wales is now OPEN at Richmond, under the management of Mr. R. S. EBSWORTH, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 29th August, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been recently opened at GAYNDAH and DALBY, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th August.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY—NEW SHARES.—Shareholders are reminded that the 2nd instalment of £11 per share, making £16 13s. 4d. (capital) paid up, is payable on or before SATURDAY, the 1st October proximo.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
131, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
THIRD QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION
NOTICE to the holders of policies of the ASSURANCE BRANCH which at February 29th, 1864, had attained an endurance of FIVE OR MORE YEARS.
CASH VALUES of bonuses will be paid on SATURDAY of each week, provided the proper application for the amount thereof be made on or before the previous THURSDAY.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, September 19th, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors are now prepared to grant assurances on one life to the extent of £4000 (FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS).
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, July 22nd, 1864.

CRICKET.—Albert Club.—Notice.—In conformity with Rule XV. of the existing Rules, notice is hereby given that, at the next General Meeting Amendments on the present Rules, and additional Rules will be proposed by the Secretary and other Members, who have given notice of their intention to do so.
PETER C CURTIS, hon. secretary.

CRICKET.—A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to the formation of a Cricket Club at the Glebe, will be held at Butler's, University Hotel, Glebe on FRIDAY EVENING next, September 23rd, at 8 o'clock, at which a full attendance is particularly requested. The chair will be taken by W. T FINNEY, Esq., J.P.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—A Special MEETING on MONDAY EVENING, at the Committee Rooms, Terminus Inn, to make arrangements for erecting a Pavilion on the new ground. THOMAS J. DAY, honorary secretary.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Royal Arch Chapter.—The Regular Convocation. This Evening, at 7 o'clock.

NO. 1 COMPANY.—Presentation of Victoria Cross and Rifle Association Prizes.—Members will assemble at Volunteer Barracks at 2.30 precisely, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
R. PRELRAYMOND, Captain

GLEBE Volunteer Rifles assemble on SATURDAY, at Hyde Park, at 2.30 p.m. J. GOODLET, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY will ASSEMBLE in Cleveland Paddock TO-MORROW, at 2.15, leaving at 2.30 sharp, to attend Inspecting Field Officer's Parade in the Domain. Every member not on leave is expected to attend.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain

BALMAIN V. RIFLES.—Full Muster requested TO-MORROW. Assemble at Erskine-street Wharf, at 2.15 sharp.
THEO. J. JAQUES, Captain.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Adjourned Debate, THIS EVENING: "Which exercises the greater influence at the present day—the Pulpit or the Press?" Commence at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MONTHLY BREAKFAST MEETING on SUNDAY next, in Temperance Hall Pitt-street, at 7.

FOUND, a KEY. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

LOST, on the Glebe, a White BROOCH, with Turquoise Flower. Ten shillings reward will be paid to any one returning the same to Mr. DOMINICK LACERDA tobacconist, 206, Parramatta-street.

LOST, a POODLE SLUT, short clipped, answers to the name of "Joe." Any person bringing her to Irvine Cottage, Ultimo Estate, Pyrmont, will be handsomely rewarded.

NOTICE.—If MARIA HILTON does not call and release her goods within five days from this date, they will be sold to defray expenses.
JOHN STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be responsible for any DEBTS his wife may incur, as she left her home without any just cause. JOHN BEGG, Pulman Creek, Burrows. September 6th, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, SPANISH CHESNUT TREES, and choice assortment of POT PLANTS, all in full bloom, from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE by Mr. M. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. John Solomon, 309, George-street, THIS DAY and SATURDAY.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. MATTHEW GRIFFIN, compositor, he is anxiously requested to communicate with his friends. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. He left Sandhurst, Victoria, in 1862, to go to New Zealand. Address EDWARD MARSHALL, to the care of Mr. Powell, wheelwright, George-street.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
THIS EVENING, Friday,
(For the last time),
Mr. JEFFERSON, and
Miss GOUGENHEIM
will appear in Stirling Coyne's comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newman Noggs ..... Mr. JEFFERSON.
TO-MORROW, Saturday,
THE OCTOROON,
and
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS BOXES
to be distributed on the Art Union principle.
First gift, a NUGGET of NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD, value ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, and one hundred gifts, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, handsome Toilet Cases, Silver Tea Services, Cruet Stands, Candelabras, Gold Pencil Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, &c., &c., &c.
Tickets—FIVE SHILLINGS each,
entitling the holder to one admission to the dress circle or stalls, or two to the pit, on any one evening between October 24th and December 23rd, and a share in the above Christmas Boxes, to be distributed on
CHRISTMAS EVE.
A committee of gentlemen have kindly undertaken to superintend the distribution.
Notice.—Persons need not be present at the distribution, as the numbers will be advertised in the following morning's papers.
Tickets may be had at the Box Office.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Stage Manager .. Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan,
Pit, One Shilling.
TWO GREAT DRAMAS.
THIS EVENING, Friday, September 23,
Miss EDITH MITCHELL
In two new Characters.
AGNES DE VERE,
In the celebrated drama of
THE POISONER.
And
MADELAINE,
In the drama of
THREE ERAS IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN.
A GREAT BILL For SATURDAY NIGHT.
MARGUERITE OF BURGUNDY; or
The Tower of Death.
And the
ANCHOR OF HOPE; or
A Seaman's Star.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION
(220, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Victoria Theatre),
Contains upwards of sixty life-like representations of the principal personages of
ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY.
Several Novelties of great interest have just been added.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price. Open from 10 till 10.

FIREWORKS—by permission of his Excellency the Governor—in the Inner Domain, TUESDAY, 4th and 11th October. Full programme in Saturday's paper.

PERMISSIVE Liquor Law Convention.—Committee MEETING This Evening in the Temperance Hall.

PHRENOLOGY reveals the future. Examinations daily, from the organs, portrait, or hand writing, from 1s., by post 13 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, between King and Hunter streets. 1st floor.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street.—Examinations daily by Mr. KELLEY.

ESTATE OF THE TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited, to the 5th proximo, for the PURCHASE of the following ASSETS, either in one lot, consisting of Mines, Steam-Engines, Plant, &c., complete, as at present in working order; or for the Plant, Fixtures, and Land separately, in portions most likely to suit intending purchasers.
The following are some of the principal items, but detailed lists of the property for sale can be inspected at the office of the Official Assignee.
Timber—Piles, squared logs, planks, scantling, battens, &c.; laths, Kauris and Oregon pine, sleepers, sashes
Stone flagging, lime shells
Rope, Manilla and Europe; wire ditto, spunyarn, oakum, hemp, pitch, turpentine, white and red lead
A quantity of various chains
A quantity of rails, wheels, and axles, machinery and railway material, various tools, copper sheathing, boiler plates, bars and scrap iron, old lead, and brass
Boring apparatus, complete
Several pumps and pumping apparatus
Several weighbridges and weighing machines
Blacksmiths' tools
Railway waggons, winches, drums, cages, and coal-mine material
Horses, drays, harness, &c.
One 20 horse-power steam-engine, complete
One 14 ditto ditto ditto, portable.
BUILDINGS.
Manager's house, &c.
Overman's house
36 miners' cottages, stables, and outbuildings
580 acres land (containing coal-mine).
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, King and Phillip streets, Sydney.

TENDERS are required for the Carriage from Sydney to Mudgee of about Fifteen Tons of Goods, at so much per ton. Nine tons boiler and fittings for steam mill. The other portion, rice or similar goods, to make the loading compact.
Tenders to be sent to R. CROSSING, Mudgee, any day before SATURDAY, 24th instant; in Sydney, by his agent, on 24th instant, Mr. Dwane, at Messrs. Chapman, Brothers, George-street.
R. CROSSING.

ESTATE OF JAMES GILES AND CO., Bathurst, Storekeepers.—TENDERS will be received until the 30th instant, for the purchase of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Drapery, Groceries, and the usual assortment of goods kept in first-class stores.
Full particulars can be ascertained from JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or on the Premises, Bathurst.
The lease of the premises, one of the most valuable business properties in Bathurst, will be sold at same time.
GEORGE KING, } Trustees.
JOHN FRAZER, }

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of three first class HOUSES in Upper William-street, Kellet Estate. Plans, specifications, and instructions for tendering can be seen at the office of Mr. W. ROWE, architect, 438, George-street, to whom tenders must be delivered on or before the 30th instant. Mason's and Bricklayer's work may be tendered for separately.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about thirty sides of best brown HARNESS LEATHER per month, delivered in Sydney. J. G. RIGNEY, saddler, &c., Maitland.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, TENDERS, to build a rubble House. Inquire at WILLIAM ROSEVEAR, near the Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont.

TENDERS required, for Zinc and Carpenter's Work. PERRY, BROTHERS.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of THOMAS CULLEN, late of Newtown, near the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esq., deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the will of the above-named THOMAS CULLEN, deceased, may be granted to JOHN BROWNE, of Singleton, and also of Miller's Point, in the city of Sydney, and colony aforesaid, Esq., THOMAS HARVEY CULLEN, the eldest son of the said deceased, and ANDREW LODER, of Colly Creek, Liverpool Plains, in the colony aforesaid, Esq., the executors in the said will named.
Dated this twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1864.
ROWLEY and HOLDSWORTH, Proctors for the Executors, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of JOHN WILKINS, of Waterloo Estate, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, grocer, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof SARAH ANN WILKINS, the widow of the said John Wilkins, intends to apply to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said John Wilkins, deceased, may be granted to the said Sarah Ann Wilkins.
Dated this twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1864.
WOOD BRADLEY, Proctor for the said Sarah Ann Wilkins, 136, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY PUNCH, FRIDAY, September 23, POSTAL POCKET PICKING.
PUNCH Office, 2 Hunter-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH, FRIDAY, September 23, POSTAL POCKET PICKING.
PUNCH Office, 2 Hunter-street.

B. HAYES, being entirely disengaged, is prepared to BUILD any Boat in forty-eight hours' notice. If there is any fault in work or material the boat will be forfeited; average price £1 per foot. Balmain.

CARTES DE VISITE, two 5s, four 7s 6d, six 10s, twelve 18s. J. T. GOBUS, 101, King-st., Sydney.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Regentville, Private Hotel and Boarding House. Apartments vacant. J. SHEIL'S.

COLONIAL TWEED, superior quality and finish, manufactured by O. B. EDSWORTH, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

DID YOU SEE MY PORTRAIT? Isn't it a beauty? MORRIS took it. 8 for 10s.

DALTON'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—The business of this establishment will be carried on as usual during the alterations.

EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKES, Wynyard-square North.

EDUCATION.—Mathematics, Classics, English, &c., by a Master of Arts (Wrangler and Classical Prizeman) of Cambridge. Morning lessons; also evening classes. Terms 30s. per quarter. WRANGLER, Herald Office.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks. The Fourth Quarter will commence on MONDAY, 26th instant.
Vacancies for a few boarders and day pupils, and very superior accommodation.

EAR and EYE Institution, 223, Castlereagh-street. Surgeon, T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S., England.

EDWARD BINGHAM, Agent, No. 36, York-street, opposite the Post Office Hotel, is prepared to inspect and report upon stock and stations upon which bankers and merchants may be about to grant advances. Sales effected. Loans negotiated.

H. D. COCKBURN, Auctioneer, 311, George street, and 345, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

ICE. ICE. ICE.—The SYDNEY PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY are appointed Agents by the N. S. Wales Ice Company for procuring subscribers for ICE at NEWTOWN, GLEBE, and REDFERN. Subscribers for six months, 2½d. per lb.
30, Hunter-street, 17th September.

JOHNSON'S Sydney BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 195, Pitt-street North. Palliasses from 17s.

MR. A. ASHDOWN, Accountant, Arbitrator, and General Agent, 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—Furnished COTTAGE, vacant on the 26th instant. Apply Temperance Hotel.

MR. W. KELLERMANN, Teacher of Music and Singing, Terms at Messrs. ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after the 30th of this current month, September, 1864, the business of the undersigned will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., Wynyard-lane North, rear of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
GEORGE MOSS, wine and spirit merchant, 96, York-street.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS MARINE FAMILY HOTEL, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND. Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SHOP FRONTS, Fittings, and every description of Joiner's Work done on the shortest notice, at E. HEAD'S, builder, York-street, opposite Post Office Hotel. Estimates given for alterations of any kind.

WILLIAM REDMAN, Solicitor. Office, 199, York-street, opposite Central Police Office.

W. EVANS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, for extracting the causes of ill-health. 39, Market-st.

WINDSOR.—MEDICAL.—HENRY HORT BROWN, surgeon, of Richmond, may be consulted in Windsor on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 11 to 1, at his Surgery, opposite the Post Office, and immediately adjoining the Boot and Shoe Establishment of Mr Watts, to whose care communications can be addressed.

£1000 TO LEND. M. GANNON, Cook's River.

MONEY.—£3300, £3000, £1100, and £500, to be LENT on mortgage in sums of not less than £500. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS.—ADVANCES on the security of Stock and Stations may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in sums of from £1000 to £15,000.
M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

A QUANTITY of FLAGGING to be Worked and Laid. Apply No. 1, Edward-lane, South Head Road.

A THOROUGHLY competent GOVERNESS required to proceed to New England. Apply to Mrs. HENRY WILLIAMS, Bushcutter's Bay.

BUTLER.—

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND AND THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE events of the past week have been as serious as any which have happened during several years. On Monday, Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell announced in the two Houses of Parliament that they had advised her Majesty not to give military or naval aid to Denmark at the present crisis. Lord Derby has met and harangued his party, very anxiously guarding himself against the mere suspicion of a war policy, but, at the same time, recommending an attack upon the present Government for the alleged errors of their unsuccessful diplomacy. The leaders of both parties in the country are, therefore, recommending to England a policy of non-intervention; they are competing, in some measure, which shall say the most peaceful things. The country, naturally, wisely, and most inevitably, yields to the accordant teaching of its respected statesmen, but some serious persons like ourselves cannot but doubt whether the decision which has just been taken was right, and even after all, whether it will be found possible to act upon the pacific policy now recommended by authorities on all accounts so respectable, and on other points so discordant.

The issue should be properly stated. Ingenious advocates, fresh from the study, and skilful in the points of protocols, are saying that the quarrel is one of boundary only—that we cannot go to war for a few square miles more or less in controverted Schleswig. But, to understand the true situation, we should look not at the protocols, but at the map, and the returns of acreage and of population. Omitting altogether Schleswig and Holstein, Denmark *Proper* consists of—

	Square miles.
The peninsula of Jutland containing ..	9,667
The islands of Funen, Zealand, &c.....	4,975
	14,642

Now the Germans are as good as masters of all Jutland already, which is two-thirds of the acreage of the indisputable Danish monarchy. They are erecting batteries to take Funen, which is close to the shore of Jutland, which is inhabited by the same race as Jutland, which always has, and seemingly always must, belong to the same State as Jutland. Funen is 1280 square miles more, and it is plain, therefore, how very little of pure Denmark, after a few weeks, will remain independent and unconquered. Out of 14,642 indisputable square miles there will only remain to her about 3700, which is just a quarter. This calculation not only leaves out Holstein and Southern Schleswig, but also Northern Schleswig and Lauenburg, to which it is admitted by fair reasoners that King Christian has an impregnable and indefeasible claim. But we like to leave out these mere accessories. We wish to observe that when the Germans have already conquered and now hold two-thirds of Denmark Proper, and when they have taken Funen, as they will, they will hold just three-quarters of Denmark. If this be not an extremity of distress, justifying and demanding assistance, if assistance can be given, we fail to comprehend what intensity of calamity would justify or could claim it.

Nor can it be said that the territory so captured by Germany is unimportant, and thinly peopled.

Jutland contains	703,813
Funen „	205,826
Together	909,639

Out of the 1,600,551 which inhabit Denmark Proper.

The Germans, it is true, say that they do not intend to retain Jutland, but Lord Russell very properly and very plainly told them he could no longer rely upon what they promised. They promised never to take Jutland; they only wanted a little corner, they alleged, for strategical purposes, and made other illusory excuses, but in fact they meant and mean to get and keep all they can. More tempting baits to the German mind than Jutland and Funen can hardly be imagined, the *passion malheureuse* of the Germans has long been and is a morbid craving for a fleet. Their sea coast being so trifling in proportion to their territory and their numbers, they are animated by an insane desire for ships. Jutland and Funen would double their coast even when augmented by the plunder of the whole of Schleswig—already the doctrine of "natural boundaries" is beginning to supersede the "doctrine of nationalities." It is alleged that by "inevitable contiguity" and "geographical subjection" the peninsula which juts out from Germany must ultimately belong, and should if possible be now annexed, to Germany—yet a few weeks and Danish Jutland will be demanded as a local appendix by the very people who lately were fanatic for indefeasible nationality and claimed German Schleswig as the inseparable complement to kindred Germany.

Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby both admit that at a certain crisis of Denmark's peril we are bound to interfere. They do not advocate mere selfishness for England—they admit the stringency of international obligations. But, if we are to preserve the integrity of Denmark Proper, now surely is the critical moment. We cannot get back Jutland for her; we should not attempt it; but we can secure Funen and the islands—and in a little while we shall be unable to recover them. It is easy to defend; it is difficult to reconquer. If our military and naval forces are adequate to interfere ever, they are adequate to interfere now; if they are unequal to the task now, they will always be unequal. Denmark will soon have lost three parts of her pure Danish territory, and nine-sixteenths of her Danish population; surely in such a peril she may reasonably ask foreign aid, if she may ever ask it. Why wait till her "capital is bombarded," or her King a "prisoner of war?"

To persons who hold so serious a view as we have just expressed, the question between the Government and the Opposition seems but nugatory. Yet it is upon this question that the attention of the country for the next week will be concentrated. If the Prussians attack Funen, and the Danes make an heroic defence of Funen, deeper thoughts will again arise; but for the next seven days all other thoughts will be submerged in the waves of Parliamentary conflict. Such are the necessary conditions of a free Government: we only indicate them, we do not repine at or regret them.

There is not much now to be said on the issue which Mr. Disraeli proposes to raise. It is an historical issue. He suggests nothing different for the future; on the contrary, if we may conjecture[] his speech from remembering his Austrian leanings, he will be careful to give no hope to Denmark, and to suggest no hint of fear to Germany. But the policy of the Conservatives, as traced by the more authoritative voice of Lord Derby, is almost identical with the policy of Lord Palmerston's Government. In some unknown event he would really aid Denmark. Now he would not interfere.

It would indeed be impossible to unite the Conservative party on the basis of a peace "at any sacrifice." Lord Robert Cecil and the *Quarterly Review* have not only sympathised with Denmark—we sympathise with her,—but they have expended their sympathies beyond the limits of reason and rationality. At Lord Salisbury's house, a definite objection was taken to a pacific policy.

But experience shows that it is difficult to concentrate a Parliamentary majority by reasons relating only to the past. You must elicit hope to rule mankind. Restrospect is too definite, too distinct, and, in a certain sense, too mean. But as to the future, Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston are as one.

As to the past, too, though much valid criticism is fairly applicable to the acts and policy of the Government, and though it has not been spared in this journal, it becomes a grave question whether the errors which have been committed are adequate reasons for a vote of want of confidence.

The Government, it is true, endeavoured to support the Treaty of 1852, which all thinking men believe to have been a misleading and mischievous mistake; but Lord Malmesbury signed the treaty of 1852, and it is very dubious if a Conservative Ministry would not have adhered to it with equal pertinacity.

There can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that the present Ministry hoped too much from the efforts of a purely neutral Power. The schemes of belligerents will not be abandoned or modified by the arguments, or on account of the remonstrances, of bystanders. But this mistake, though fundamental and real, is not an error needing the last penalty of politics,—deserving a vote of want of confidence. Lord Russell was, perhaps, unwisely busy, but he was busy with good intention; and it will not be easy to convince Parliament or the country that a Government should be changed when the future policy of its successors will be the same, and when its past policy was agreeable to the nation at the time, and now, upon retrospect, presents no considerable deviations from the policy which the nation must approve of.—*Economist*, July 2.

THE PROPOSAL TO VALUE THE SOVEREIGN IN INDIA AT TEN RUPEES.

(*From the Economist, July 2.*)

IT may, perhaps, be assumed that the Government of India will not adopt a double standard; that they will not give the choice to the Indian debtor of two legal paying media by which he may gain if he can; that they will not expose the Indian creditor to a loss by two media, in either of which he may be paid without his being able to refuse it. We printed last week an able letter from a "Political Economist," endeavouring to defend the expedient of a double standard; but his arguments seem to us so intrinsically weak, and to depend so much on the force of the language in which they are couched, that we could not trust ourselves to restate them in order to refute them. He does not grapple, as far as we see, with the old, plain admitted objection to a double standard; he does not disprove the advantage it gives to the debtor or the disadvantage to which it exposes the creditor. He seems only to prove, or to attempt to prove, that it would be better if gold were the sole legal standard of India. But there is a wide *hiatus* between this proposition, even if proved, and the scheme for introducing into India a joint standard of silver and gold.

The plan of Sir C. Wood in its principle seems to be exactly what is best. It proposes to give a facility for the optional use of a gold subsidiary currency. The Government says it will take it at such and such rates, and by this reception it helps, sanctions, and, so to say, *chaperons* the sovereign into circulation. The difficulty and danger of a double standard is not incurred here. No advantage is given to the debtor, for he cannot compel his creditor to take sovereigns; no harm is done to the creditor, for he cannot be made to accept the worse, whichever it may be, of two mediums. The Government may incur a possible loss; but an imperceptible diminution, for it would amount to no more, of revenue would be as nothing in comparison with the public gain by the general introduction of a more convenient and economical circulating medium.

Such is the principle of the proposal, but it seems to us that one of the principal details in practice will mar the advantage and vitiate the vitality of that principle. Sir Charles proposes to value the sovereign at ten rupees, for which he gives a bookkeeping reason. At this rate, a rupee is equal to two shillings, and at that value rupees may be read at sight into pounds sterling, the calculation is so simple. And because of the facility thus given in revenue and other accounts, Sir Charles proposes to introduce the sovereign at the accountant's value, if we may say so, into India. But it must be obvious that between a convenient hypothesis for book calculations, and the actual comparative value of the two metals in the market at the moment, there may be large differences. The price of gold or silver is a variable price, like all other prices, and this casual advantage in a particular sort of bookkeeping has nothing whatever to do with that value.

The average price of the sovereign, we learn from a table given in a very able pamphlet by Sir W. R. Mansfield, has been as follows in the respective years:—

	Rupees.	annas.	pice.
1857	10	2	7
1858	10	2	2
1859	10	5	9
1860	10	5	4
1861	10	4	9
1862	10	5	0
1863	10	4	1

So that, on an average, a sovereign is worth about ten rupees, and a sixpence more. Now, this is a very serious undervaluing of gold. The Government may well and wisely take a million sovereigns at ten rupees each when they could sell those sovereigns in the market, and gain a million sixpences by the transaction. But the object of the measure is to introduce sovereigns into use, not to tax those who use them. No wise man will pay many sovereigns into the Treasury when he can sell these sovereigns for silver, pay in the silver so obtained, and gain 2½ per cent. by the operation. Money changing is as well understood in the East as it is any where, or ever can be. The merely arithmetical rate of business early came to perfection in commercial civilisation; the industrial and the enterprising man like Rothschild would find that he could teach an Indian Schroff little or nothing as to the value of coins, or as to the manipulation of them in the narrow district with which that Schroff has to do. The small gains to be made by the alternative use of gold or silver will be as well understood and as eagerly watched for in Benares as in London. Sir William Mansfield, in a highly instructive passage, shows us that this experiment has been tried in India once already, and with the results which might be expected:—"Surprise has sometimes been expressed at the fact that, even while gold was receivable at the treasuries in payment of taxes, so little was ever offered by the people in former times. The reason of this may perhaps be stated to be the same as that which drove gold away from France, between the years 1801 and 1850. The value of gold was really considerably greater in the Indian market than it was rated by law in the Act of 1835. Thus Colonel Ballard, the Master of the Bombay Mint, estimates that the value given to silver by that Act, after deducting the Mint charges on coining, is 5s. 2¼d. the ounce. But, as we have seen, Mr. Wilson estimated the value of silver, and doubtless with correctness, to have been about 4s. 11d. prior to the gold discoveries. At this price, the sovereign is worth very nearly 11 rupees, the British gold mohur, struck to represent 15 rupees, being on such terms worth more than 16 rupees. Consequently, the Indian Act of 1835 declared silver to be worth 3¼d. per ounce more than it really was, as interpreted in the price of gold by the public. This being so, it is evident that, so far as the payment of taxes was concerned, it was absolutely contrary to the interest of the tax-payer to pay in gold, and he accordingly did not do so. Gold remained a commodity of trade in the British provinces, and was very rarely offered at the mints for coinage."

An equal, though contrasted, evil would be committed by overvaluing the rate at which sovereigns should be taken. If a person could gain sixpence a sovereign instead of losing sixpence by paying his taxes in sovereigns, he would be very eager to pay them. All the gold in the country would be poured into the public Treasury, and, as the reception of gold is optional by all but the Treasury, there would be a difficulty in getting it out. The creditors would all pay it, and the creditors of the Government might not wish to receive it. Undervaluing the sovereign would give no encouragement to its use in any manner, and overvaluing it would give but little aid to its general and beneficial use in ordinary transactions, but only grant a bounty on payments made in it to the Indian Exchequer.

It would, however, of the two, be far better to overvalue the sovereign at the receipt of taxes than to undervalue it. Government payments are a large item in the cash transactions of a backward country like India, and if a gain could be made by paying it in, the population would naturally be covetous of it and inclined to use it. They would not be ready to take it from the Government at the overvalued rate, for then they would gain nothing, but they would be ready to take it in the market under that excessive rate whenever they had taxes to pay.

The proper mode, however, of introducing the sovereign seems to be neither to undervalue nor to overvalue the sovereign more than can be helped, but to let its value fluctuate up and down with the value of the two metals. The Treasury should issue a notice from time to time, —say once in three months, or at uncertain intervals if deemed better,—stating at what value they will receive the sovereign, and then the tax-payer will be sure of getting the market value of the sovereign at the public Treasury and of getting no more than the market value.

It is true that this measure will not exempt a holder of gold from some risk of loss in case gold should fall, but there is no way of wholly exempting him from this except by incurring greater evils. There are three courses and only three. Either the law must establish a double standard, of which the evils are obvious; or it must fix permanently a value for gold in relation to silver, which almost of necessity will be above or under the mark, and of which the evils are obvious; or lastly, as we propose, the Executive must fix the value of gold in relation to silver from time to time, which may subject the holder to some loss, or may give him some gain, as the case may be. There is no fourth expedient.

BOTH HOUSES DURING THE VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE.

(*From the Liverpool Albion.*)

London, Saturday night, July 9.

THE great party fight of the session of '64 is a thing of the past; the Ministry are not defeated; and we shall have no dissolution this year. Up to Monday week this session of Parliament had been an unusually inactive one, but it goes out in honours, for more powerful and brilliant debating than that of this week has not been heard in St. Stephen's within the present century. The only speaking which can be at all compared with it is that which took place on the China question in '57, when Lord Palmerston was condemned, by the vote of the Commons, for having sanctioned the bombardment of Canton. The noble Viscount then appealed to the country to reverse the sentence of its representatives; and carried the United Kingdom with him against men who now sit as his colleagues on the Treasury bench; and whom he accused of attempting "to make the degradation of their country the stepping-stone to office." On that session he went to the constituencies as the champion of war: had he been beaten last night he would, in the words of Mr. Bernal Osborne, have achieved "the most wonderful feat of his life." He would have gone to the country as the apostle and minister of peace, and would have been supported by Messrs. Cobden and Bright! There were some, and amongst them "instructors of the public," who would have it that he meant to dissolve Parliament, whether he had a majority or not. Well, if he had only won by three or four he might have felt compelled to take that step; but the men who got up this senseless announcement of an immediate dissolution under any circumstances cannot have given any consideration to the subject. Why should Lord Palmerston, at the fag end of a session, when he has no measure of importance to get through, and with six months of secure office and power before him, wantonly run the risk of changing places with Mr. Disraeli before Christmas; and this, too, when in the ordinary, not to say extraordinary course of human longevity, he cannot have very much longer to live? That he may live very many years would be the wish of every Englishman of whatever politics; but one cannot entertain any reasonable hope of that; and, therefore, to suppose that he would dissolve Parliament without any very novel or pressing necessity for such a step is simply ridiculous. It was all very well for the whips of the Government to hold out the threat of which Lord Russell, at the time of the China business, called "a penal dissolution;" but to reward men who came to the rescue in a crisis like that which has just been passed, by unnecessarily putting them to the premature expense of an election, and in many cases with the certainty of losing their seats, is about the last thing that would enter the head of Lord Palmerston.

There are occasions when the excitement of Parliamentary warfare is confined within the walls of the Palace of Westminster; but that has not been so in this instance. Every evening since Monday last, Palace Yard, Westminster Hall, and the lobbies of the Houses have been crowded from three in the afternoon till midnight. This morning, at two o'clock, there were many hundreds in all those places waiting with breathless anxiety to hear the result of the divisions. From half-past seven each morning those who had members' orders were waiting for the opening of the gallery, and a fresh leaf of the Speaker's book was no sooner opened than the lists, ordinary and supplementary, were at once filled by members, the applications to whom for admission were not the least trying portion of what the people's representatives have had to endure within the last fortnight. It may be well to explain, for the information of the uninitiated, that twelve pages, and no more, of what is called "the Speaker's book," are always left open. The member goes to the book on, say, Monday. Well, he finds two pages open for each sitting day from that till the following Monday. The persons whose names are put on the first page for each day are entitled to admission the moment the Speaker's gallery opens, which is immediately after prayers. The second page is headed "Supplementary;" and those who are placed upon this leaf are not entitled to admission until half-past five, and then only in case there is room in the gallery. Each member has the privilege of putting a name on one of the pages for each day if there is a blank. But there is a line for each name, and when these lines—and they are very limited in number—are filled, no more names can be placed on the page. No ticket is required by the stranger placed in this book; he presents himself to the door keeper and states his name; if it is on the day's list he is passed in. Anyone who had only the ordinary order to the Strangers' Gallery this week had to sit in the waiting-room or in St. Stephen's Hall from early morning till four o'clock, if he was not rich enough to pay a person to keep his place. Some of the commissionaries heaped a good harvest by the performance of this dummy duty.

Mr. Disraeli's reply was much more telling and entertaining than his opening speech, which, as it dealt so much in quotations from Blue Books, was necessarily somewhat heavy. While he was stating his indictment, Earl Russell, with an open despatch-box beside him, sat in the Peers' seats beneath the gallery, and frequently communicated with Mr. Gladstone through the medium of Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, one of the Treasury whips. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was much more happy in the part of Critic, which he assumed towards the close of his speech, than in that of what, in the jargon of the Scotch courts, is called "defender." Mr. Cobden, as usual, spoke effectively; and his observations about Venice having the first claim on us for material assistance, if such assistance should be given in any case in which we had no direct and material interest to serve, seemed anything but palatable to Count Apponyi, the Austrian ambassador, who, throughout the week's debate, was seldom absent from the Diplomatic Gallery of the Commons. His Excellency is certainly entitled to inform his Government that he took every pains to make himself personally acquainted with the feelings of both Houses; for, having witnessed the division in the Commons, he at once ran to the Lords, and was at the bar in front of the throne when the proxies were being taken, and when the aggregate contents and non contents were announced from the woolsack. Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, and several members of the diplomatic missions of all the great Powers, were also present at both divisions. The most finished harangue delivered in the course of the Commons' debate was that of Mr. Horsman. Like all his speeches, it was an elaborate and most carefully prepared oral essay; but as the right hon. gentleman found fault with both sides of the House, and with almost every man of mark on either side, the partial cheers with which his series of denunciations were received, now by one party, and now by another, according to the direction in which they told, never united into anything like unanimous applause; and when he sat down there was not "loud and general cheering." Mr. Roebuck's eloquence was of the acetic acid quality. The late Mr. O'Connell described the present Irish Master of the Rolls, who, when Attorney-General, prosecuted him, after the repeal agitation, as "a vinegar cruet on two legs." A better moral definition of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield could not be given. But both Mr. Horsman and Mr. Roebuck recorded their votes for the Government; and on the principle through which Lord Derby's navvy did not resent the blows given him by his vixen wife, Lord Palmerston will forgive them both their abuse. It amused them and it didn't hurt him. Far and away the most brilliant and rapid skirmishing was that performed by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who in irony—alternately caustic and mirth-provoking, and occasionally both—exceeded even himself. Since the days of Sheridan nothing like the peroration of his speech of last evening had been heard in the House of Commons. For the time it completely led the House away from all thoughts of the great contest which was so soon to be decided, and almost every word of it was received with laughter and cheers. An unmistakeable tribute to the ability of the orator was paid on both sides when he resumed his seat, by the prolonged cheering which rose from every bench, and was continued even after Mr. Whiteside got up to reply to him. Nothing will teach Mr. Layard to be cautious, or make him less reckless in his statements; but, as Mr. Disraeli said, with fine sarcasm, this morning, "We must take a man as we find him; and although we might wish that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Layard) possessed a little more tact in debate, yet in that case he might never have discovered the bulls of Nineveh." But, jokes apart, the hon. member was very nearly doing the Government serious damage on Thursday night when he moved that Mr. Hardy's words, "calumnious statements," be taken down by the clerk at the table. This language was defended, and, as the Speaker ruled, rightly defended, on the ground that Mr. Layard had accused Mr. Disraeli and other gentlemen on the Conservative side of falsification of despatches; and Lord Palmerston's interference in the Under-Secretary's behalf was anything but well received by the House. Such is the respect felt for the noble lord that he is seldom met with anything like hostile interruption; but on this occasion there was such a shout of "Order" when he endeavoured to be heard against the Speaker's ruling, that scarcely one of the few words he did utter could be heard, and he was forced to resume his seat before he had said what he intended to say. And when last night Mr. Bernal Osborne observed, "There is also a summary of the Conference which is so loosely and so inaccurately drawn up that, if I had not known to the contrary, I should have suspected it to be the production of the honorable gentleman the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs," this home thrust was received with general laughter and cheering. Even the Attorney-General, who sat next to Mr. Layard at the time, could not suppress an approving laugh.

In the Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury's speech was but a poor one. The Marquis of Clanricarde's, in proposing the amendment, was decidedly clever, and there was considerable vigour in the declamation of the Duke of Argyll. Earl Russell has seldom spoken so well; but it must be confessed that on the whole the proceedings in the Lords were a dull affair enough. Nothing—not even the presence of the Prince of Wales, and an unusual number of peeresses — could compensate for the absence of the Chief of the Opposition. When the noble Earl appeared in his place last Monday week, it was painfully evident that he was suffering from a severe attack of gout, and one of his feet was encased in a cloth shoe of large dimensions. The attendance of ladies at last night's debate was not as large as that on the evening when Earl Russell made his statement on the Conference; but it was crowded and brilliant notwithstanding; and many of the fair occupants of the gallery sat it out until the division. One young lady, who occupied a place in the compartment of the gallery devoted to the *diplomatic corps* and their families, attracted considerable attention and admiration. She was in white, and wore no bonnet. Her hair was *a la Eugenie*, and around her neck she wore a small chain, from which depended a magnificent diamond. Another lady also appeared without any covering on her head; but these two were the only exceptions in that way. All the other ladies wore bonnets, as is their custom when attending discussions in the House of Peers. The Duke of Cambridge dined on the premises, and remained within the building all the evening and night, but the Prince of Wales went home to dinner, and returned afterwards. It need scarcely be observed that the excitement attendant upon the divisions was very great indeed. I stated last week that the Government majority in the Commons would be probably from fifteen to twenty. It was *eighteen;* but on Tuesday the hopes of the Ministerialists began to decrease, in consequence of the ugly rumours about the Irish party. It was believed that an ecclesiastical pressure from without was being put upon them to vote against the Government. There is not the slightest foundation for this. But the truth is, as most of them are returned on the policy of opposing every Government, they are afraid to vote that white is white if the existing Administration don't swear that 'tis black. The great majority of them voted against the Government this morning, including even that fossil Whig, Mr. Moore O'Ferrall. Well, the estimated majority for Ministers kept gradually descending until Thursday night, when Messrs. Brand and Hugesson declared that they could not reckon on more than *four* votes over the Opposition; while the latter were boasting that they had 311 votes booked safe. Yesterday, however, things looked something better for Ministers. At four in the afternoon, the returns in the hands of the Treasury whips showed that they would have a majority of six or seven, if all their men came up, and if some waverers on the other side should, as was generally anticipated, refrain from voting. At one this morning, *eight* majority was the word; so that when at five minutes to two it turned out that there was an actual majority of *eighteen*, the joy of the Ministerial side knew no bounds. That ordinarily quiet and remarkably decorous gentleman, Mr. Bruce, the Vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, spontaneously acted as first fugleman, and exhibited exuberant manifestations of delight. He positively leaped from his seat, and pulling his hat off his head, whirled it aloft and around, accompanying the movement with repeated shouts of "Hurrah!" The inspiration was caught by some three hundred gentlemen beside and around him, who jumped, waved their hats, flourished their pocket handkerchiefs, and cheered till they were hoarse. Meanwhile Lord Palmerston was doing what he does after every division, no matter how important or how unimportant. He was entering the numbers on a little piece of paper—the back of an old letter, or something of that kind—which he had taken from his pocket. So great had been the crowd outside that more than once it had been found necessary to clear the members' lobby, and up to the time of the division it was with difficulty the police could keep a passage through the mass which extended from the door of the Commons to that of the Lords. When the cheering of the members was heard by those who composed this crowd, it was at once taken up, and the whole of the lobbies rang with bursts of cheering, which were distinctly heard inside both Houses. Among the outsiders who assisted in this demonstration were many ladies who had stood for hours to hear the result of the division. When Lord Palmerston came out he received an ovation; and Mr. Disraeli also, on this division as throughout the week, had every reason to be proud of the popular demonstrations of admiration for his abilities.

The debate on the vote of censure has had one good effect, at all events. It has thrown life and vigour into both parties, and it has afforded an opportunity for a splendid display of the working of our Parliamentary system. It has closed without leaving any acrimony behind it, and it has shown that there are as great debaters in the Parliament of the present day as ever adorned the Senate House of Great Britain.

The House of Commons adjourned at ten minutes past two, and the House of Lords at a quarter-past two o'clock; yet the *Times*, which was issued to the world in little more than three hours after, contains *forty-three* columns of a report of the debate, and *two leading articles* on the speeches and the divisions!

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

(*From Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 2.*)

NO HONEST man can say that Prussia and Austria have come out of the Conference with clean hands, yet they are the only parties who have managed to turn it to good account. The indifference of France towards an old ally who, at immense sacrifices, had stuck by her side in evil as well as in good times, has been made more evident than ever; the mysterious, calculating egotism of Russia was never more conspicuous; the well intended but ill-managed policy of England was as glaring as her enemies could desire; and even the Danes added something to the hopelessness of their cause by losing six weeks of that summer weather during which their fleet could harass the enemy. But the Allies alone improved the occasion. They tempted both neutrals and opponents into the consideration of proposals which broke through the Treaty of 1852, and they now ostentatiously declare that they are liberated from all their previous engagements. The Treaty has been virtually set aside, and the Allies have by the failure of the Conference gained a clear field, upon which a new order of things is to be introduced to replace the old arrangements. The course of events had, no doubt, previously led them to expect that the great "policemen" would not interfere to quell the disturbance, as the personage attacked happened to be only a very little boy without friends, but they have now the comfortable satisfaction of having acquired an official assurance to that effect, so that they may henceforth consider themselves at perfect liberty to play out their little game in their own way.

And in what way is "this little game" likely to run on? From the Allies we can expect neither pity nor generosity; from the Danes we may look for a continuance of that courageous patriotism which has already gained for them universal respect. But what are two millions to do against forty-five millions, especially when they are ill-armed and ill-supplied with all the resources of modern warfare? Even the Danish fleet is now not much superior to the combined squadrons of Germany, and, as the Allies are going into the market with money in their pockets, a force of iron-clads will doubtless be forthcoming on their side if the war should last for another year.

A week has not yet elapsed since the unlucky Conference ended, yet the Allies have already taken Alsen. The opposition was so slight that it was evident no serious resistance could have been intended. Later advices inform us that batteries are being erected by the Prussians opposite Middlefahrt, so that we may soon expect to hear that the more important island of Funen has met with the same fate. Of the dominions of Denmark, as they were at the beginning of the year, only about a fifth part will then remain to her, and King Christian's authority will extend over the islands of Zealand and Lasland alone. The Allies will, as heretofore, rule on the mainland with a high hand. It may be that, by an effort of cheap generosity, they will refrain from formally annexing Jutland, with its sparse population scattered about over marshes and sand heaths, and with its little villages, which, in the maps, are made to look like towns; but they will, nevertheless, retain it in pawn, or as a guarantee, or on some other pretext, until they have squeezed out of it everything that a greedy plunderer can extract. Events will, we fear, speedily show us that if there be on the face of the earth a people who from their misfortunes need, and from their patriotism deserve our pity, it is these cruelly misused Jutlanders.

By the failure of the Conference, and their repudiation of all the arrangements of 1852, the Allies brush out of their path all such lines of demarcation between Germany and Denmark as Eckernfiord, the Dannewirk, the Slie, Flensburg, and Apenrade. They can now deliberately look round about and please themselves. They will, we may be sure, graciously yield to the popular clamour of Germany which happens now to harmonise so well with their own designs, and they will stretch out the frontier of the Fatherland to the extreme verge of Slesvig. The pure Danes in the northern division will be represented—the one half of them as having suddenly become enthusiastic Germans, and the other half as preferring that under no circumstances should Slesvig and Holstein be disunited. Under a German Prince the Duchies will become the advanced guard of the Confederation—its great citadel in the north—the barrier to be built up against Scandinavian encroachment. Rendsburg will rise as a Federal fortress of the first order; and Kiel, almost under its guns, but with abundant capability for ample fortifications of its own, will become the great arsenal and rendezvous of the German Baltic fleet. A large extent of coast abounding with creeks and natural harbours will have been acquired, together with a considerable population of hardy seamen. No wonder that Germany has for half a century been dreaming of such a conquest; no wonder that her restless cupidity broke out again and again when such a tempting morsel was always dangling before her eyes. It was the one thing needed to round off and strengthen her frontier on the north, and to supply her with a port in which, no doubt, many a castle-building German already sees a rival to Portsmouth and Cherbourg.

But who is to be the satrap? Who is to be the docile prince destined to be made the catspaw of the Confederation in general and Prussia in particular? Where is the man who, out of gratitude to Germany which has made him, will be ready to place his own will and his people's interests at her feet? The Prince of Augustenburg is now an old acquaintance, and hitherto, as a Pretender, he has had it nearly all his own way. In Slesvig and Holstein he has had plenty of addresses, deputations, and cheers—whatever they may count for—and, what is perhaps of more consequence, the Prussian and Austrian conquerors have smiled approvingly on him. Suddenly we hear of an apple of discord thrown in by the Czar, which may possibly spoil the "unity of the plot," and raise up two fierce parties in Germany. The Prince of Oldenburg is not distantly related to the House of Romanoff; and now that the claims of the Czar himself to the Duchies have been revived by the practical shelving of the Treaty of 1852, he has passed them over to his kinsman. This new claim has followed so immediately after the meetings of Kissingen and Carlsbad—where not only the members of the Holy Alliance were dropping in and out of each other's rooms like partners in a business concern, but where Bismark and Rechberg were actually beheld walking under the same umbrella—that we may not unreasonably conclude the pretensions of Oldenburg were not forgotten among them. To Prussia and Austria the Prince of Augustenburg personally counts for nothing; and if the deed would win the Czar, they would doubtless fling him overboard with pleasure. The Eastern Powers are drawing closer and closer, as Europe may yet find out to its cost before long. The claim of Oldenburg has been presented to the Diet, which from being nothing at all two years ago now finds itself of apparently immense importance, and assumes to be the Power from which German Princes derive their titles. Meanwhile it is believed that, until all claims can be impartially weighed and decided upon, the Allies, ever ready to do a kind thing, will occupy, rule, and re-organise the Duchies after their own fashion.

Another contingency suggested by our Government—that the Allies, after conquering the peninsula with Alsen and Funen, would then attack Copenhagen, take the King prisoner, and erase Denmark from the map of Europe, need hardly be here considered. The Allies are grasping and harsh, but they have not yet taken leave of their senses. None of the Great Powers could permit Germany to keep the key of the Sound, and there is little chance of her carrying her aggression so far. The menace held out to Germany of what our Government would possibly do in such a case might well have been spared, for it has only added to the bitterness and contempt with which the empty threatenings of Russell and Palmerston had already filled the Governments of the Continent.

There is an idea current in Paris that a day or two will see the publication of an autographic letter from the Emperor of the French, giving with Napoleonic frankness his view of the Danish affair.—*Spectator.*

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THE "NEW ERA" IN FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS FRUITS.

(From the Spectator, July 16.)

We should always be sorry to close our eyes to facts, however disagreeable; and we have no intention of concealing from ourselves the plain fact that political circumstance and the mood of the hour are now playing very decidedly into Mr. Cobden's hands. His favourite formula of "no foreign politics for England" is being practically adopted by most politicians—by many who would be scarcely loth even to profess it as a creed; and if we should have during the next ten years no wiser statesmen than we have had during the last ten, Mr. Cobden may yet live to see the time when people will be as little ashamed of his maxim that our ambassadors should be "the commercial travellers" of England, as they now are of its less vulgar equivalent—"no foreign politics." Those who discredit and disgrace a nobler creed are responsible for the reaction which inclines men to follow Mr. Cobden into a theory of international behaviour—we cannot call it duty—so mean and selfish that it could not be disgraced.

The fact, however, cannot be denied that Mr. Cobden's principles have gained a great step in English estimation in consequence of the sudden cloud which has descended on the representatives of a "spirited foreign policy." The great register of English opinion has already openly declared for them. It has proclaimed in article after article that a "new era" has begun, in which England is to hold her tongue, acquiesce in everything, however flagrant and shameful, that happens abroad, unless it touches her own interests, and as a proof of her sincerity, is not only to look on smiling while Denmark is ground to powder, but openly to proclaim her intention to withdraw all resistance to the slave-trade, and to tolerate it calmly for the future. Public opinion, says the *Times*, has declared decisively "that we are neither to fight nor threaten except when our interests are immediately concerned . . . . In this respect we view the debate of last week as the commencement of a new era. Public opinion has pronounced itself decisively, and we summon all statesmen who would hold a permanent place in the councils of their country to mark and to obey it." And again within two days the same great interpreter of the majority of Englishmen took the opportunity of the conversation in the House of Commons concerning Brazil, to clinch the general maxim that we must "reform the policy of the Foreign Office in accordance with the feelings of the times in which we live," by a forcible practical illustration. The African squadron for putting down the slave-trade, it is said, is the greatest possible transgression of the newly-received theory. Counting up, it remarks, the expense of the squadron to English taxpayers, with the fevers and other sufferings of its crews, and the much greater sensitiveness of the white race to "sufferings which are the daily lot of a poor savage, to whom they appear as the ordinary destiny of humanity," remembering, too, "that we are not answerable for the negro, while the Government is deeply responsible for the fate of every subject of the Queen entrusted to its charge,"—counting and considering these things, it openly calls upon the nation to take care "that the question of the prevention of slavery may not escape notice as a prominent part of the present system of intermeddling in the affairs of foreign nations." When Mr. Cobden reads this noble exposition of the future English foreign policy, we are sure that he will begin to take in the *Times* again. Even he could not have put the matter more broadly, and we doubt whether he would have put it so courageously. That touch of infinite contempt for "the sufferings which are the daily lot of a poor savage, to whom they appear as the ordinary destiny of humanity,"—that significant valuation of a few English deaths from yellow fever and a few annual pence out of the taxpayers' pockets as evils so great as to transcend absolutely and enormously that of the degradation of a whole race and the barbarism of a vast continent, are developments so instructive of the true moral logic of Mr. Cobden's policy, that we feel sure that astute tactician would never have brought them forward. But the *Times*, as usual not caring for the votes of fastidious men, but wishing to reap the full advantage of appealing straight to the coarse and selfish English common sense, has perceived that this is the true moral inference involved. If we are to present an apathetic front to the sufferings and wrongs of foreign races and nations, we must accustom ourselves at once to feel that the suffering of one Englishman will always outweigh in our moral scales the sufferings of any number of foreigners. We must learn at once to be wrapped up in ourselves; we must, as Dr. Newman says, say "what is required by our position;" we must learn to disbelieve if we can that "the very negro whom we tread upon, in corporal anguish feels a pang as great as when a Saxon dies;" we must, in short, feel and think selfishly, and be selfish to our heart's core, if we are to ensure a safe and consistent policy of selfish isolation and "no foreign politics." As the man who makes up his mind to push his own interest in the world is obliged in self-defence and consistency to believe from the bottom of his heart that his own interests have an infinitely higher and deeper claim on him than any other person's in the whole world, so if we are to inaugurate "the new era" in earnest, we must prepare for it by depreciating the sufferings of others, thinking lightly of their wrongs, and finding out reasons why we should not permit them to ruffle our enjoyments.

Moreover, it is quite consistent with, nay, almost demanded by, the same principle, that we should be aggressive in the East while isolating ourselves in the West; and here we think the *Times* is more consistent than Mr. Cobden. The same policy which stands aloof where alliances would involve something of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice, will properly encroach and threaten where only weak and yielding Japanese or Chinese are concerned. When we repudiate once for all the maxim *parcere subjectis debellare superbos*, it is likely enough that we shall adopt in its place the counsel to be tender to the haughty, and to press with all our armaments upon the oppressed. The two principles hang perfectly together. And before long we have no doubt that Mr. Cobden will be convinced by his new allies how right and natural it is that the English selfishness which takes the form of cold indifference in three continents should take that of haughty arrogance in the fourth. The "commercial travellers" will be right in bullying where they can get a larger custom by bullying than by servility. After we have broken off our international ties with Europe and America, and spurned contemptuously the suffering barbarians of Africa, it will be but natural to recoup ourselves by a showy and dictatorial policy in Asia for the humiliation of isolation. In proportion as we shrink in the West, we shall desire to puff ourselves up in the East. As we lose deference here among our equals, we shall swell with ostentation there among our inferiors.

Nor is this the worst. It is quite impossible that a foreign policy built upon selfishness can help reacting on domestic policy. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was not originally the language of a wise foreign policy, but of an unhappy as well as guilty domestic policy; and those who adopt it in the former capacity can hardly fail to see it resume something of its original significance. Who that has eagerly advocated a selfish and self-occupied policy for England can upbraid a class for standing aloof in precisely the same manner from the life of the nation, and, while consulting for its own benefit in the narrower sense, ignoring or even superciliously discrediting the notion of duty towards other classes? Cannot we see this leaven already beginning to work on the class which we should suppose as yet the least likely to be affected by it, in such letters as those from Mr. R. Coningsby which have been paraded in the *Times*? The principle of those letters is, for the working class, exactly the principle which Mr. Cobden wishes to see applied to the international policy of England, and which Cain wished to see applied to the fraternal policy of families. Mr. Coningsby put forward an ostentatious desire to stand aloof from the political privileges of the nation as advantages scarcely deserving to be weighed in the scale against the acquisition of private wealth, knowledge, and independence by the working class—precisely the view of English foreign policy which Mr. Cobden wishes to force on the nation. And if this disposition should spread in the working class, we believe it will be the most certain preparation for a vulgar and tyrannical use of the political advantages of numbers, whenever the great working class does at last seize the reins of power;—just as Mr. Cobden's selfish "stand aloof" policy for England in Europe tends more than any other to foster the unscrupulousness with which the commercial classes are disposed to press the power of England in China and Japan where the trade feeling is (perhaps prudently, in its own narrow sense of the word "prudent") as aggressive as it is meek and abject at home in the presence of great Powers like Germany or France. We are well aware that Mr. Cobden and his party disavow strenuously these latter views for themselves, and it is to their moral credit that they do so, but it is not to the credit of their logic. The only root of their doctrine of natural isolation is self-interest, and this Mr. Cobden never denies. Nor will the vulgarer disciples of the commercial school fail to see that if self-interest warrants us in declining all obligations to the cause of justice in Europe, and in looking on quietly at a crime we have the power to prevent, it will equally warrant us in declining all obligations to the cause of justice in China or Japan, and extorting at the point of the bayonet bargains which we have the power to enforce. Your selfish principle is a double-edged sword which cuts both ways. If it warrants you in making a duty of leaving suffering friends in the lurch for fear of consequences, it will equally warrant you in making a duty of squeezing the best possible terms out of weak foes when there is no fear of consequences. The working class will not be slow to learn the lesson. They are catching the idea already of strengthening themselves in cold indifference to the other elements of the nation to which they belong. And when the hour strikes they may apply the selfish principle which now teaches such gentlemen as Mr. R. Coningsby frigid neutrality, in the other direction, and make it teach them selfish democratic despotism. There is no principle which corrupts the life of the nation more deeply than that of cynical isolation.

The "new era" in our foreign policy, if it is to come at all, really means this,—that England, being a rich, great, and strong nation, ought to act precisely as she would if she were a poor, small, and weak nation,—namely, decline all great national enterprise, keep clear of all engagements for fear of giving offence, and sacrifice once for all what has hitherto been thought the great privilege of international weight, influence, and justice. If the new policy means anything, it must mean that, though individual wealth and power are great gifts and greater trusts, national wealth and power are to be carefully wrapped in a napkin and buried in the earth, for the very reason that, if used, they would entail great obligations. It must mean that national pride is a mistake or a sin, since a great nation ought to model its policy precisely as if it were a small one. It must mean that the imaginative pleasure which even the humblest citizen of a great nation takes in feeling that he has a share in its career and belongs to its history, is justifiable only if its career is ignoble and its history blank. In short, it must mean—nay, it ostentatiously does mean—that the collective life of a nation is a delusion, and that it should pride itself only on the industry of the swarms which constitute it, and the honey which they manage to hive. This is the meaning of the "new era of our foreign policy," and it might be more clearly described as the era of privileges wasted and trusts betrayed—of the paralysis of the national conscience, and the idolatry of material gain.

THE RIGHTS OF CONSIGNEES.

(From the Bombay Gazette, July 23.)

A case was tried in the Small Cause Court on Thursday last for the recovery of Rs. 380 odd, on account of short delivery of wine from a certain ship to certain consignees, in which the plaintiff was awarded nominal damages of one rupee and costs. Similar cases, almost identical as to facts and circumstances, have been tried in the same Court before, and always with the same result. In order to arrive at a correct understanding of the present proceedings we quote the plaint, which states that the action was instituted for the recovery of Rs. 380-5-4, being the value of short delivery of cargo consigned to the plaintiff from London and shipped on board the vessel of which the defendant was, and is likewise at present, the master: "From the evidence of the plaintiff it appeared that, on the arrival of the Defiance in Bombay harbour, the plaintiff granted a delivery order to his muccadum, who was desired to proceed on board the Defiance and receive delivery of thirty-six cases of sherry consigned to the plaintiff by Messrs. Chillingsworth and Sons, of London. The muccadum failed to obtain delivery on two occasions from on board the Defiance; but on one occasion he observed at the Custom House bunder eighteen cases of the sherry consigned to the plaintiff in another muccadum's boat with other miscellaneous cargo; these eighteen cases of the plaintiff his muccadum received charge of from the other muccadum, and lodged them in the Custom House godown, drawing the attention of the Custom House gauger at the time to the lightness of several of the cases, as well as reporting to the plaintiff the condition and the manner in which the eighteen cases had been landed from the Defiance. On a subsequent occasion fifteen cases were landed under similar circumstances as the first eighteen, and were lodged in the same place, and reported to the plaintiff in the same manner by the muccadum; and from survey held on the consignment of wine lodged in the Custom godown, the surveyor, Captain Dixon, reported that two hundred and two bottles were found missing from the cases, that was, assuming each case originally contained three dozen bottles, likewise that some of the cases bore every appearance of having been nailed up since they were originally packed."

One would imagine from this that the plaintiff had the clearest case in the world, and that an award for the amount claimed would at once have been made. In equity, no doubt, the consignees had clearly the best of the argument, but not according to law, as the following will prove:—

"His Honor wished to know how the plaintiff could prove that the cases contained three dozen each, or even that they contained bottles of sherry, as it was only an assumption from the bill of lading that each case contained three dozen of sherry, which bill of lading, although signed by the defendant, was qualified by the defendant having inserted at the time of signature 'weight and contents unknown,' and unless the defendant admitted that the cases contained the alleged quantity, and that, of wine, he (his Honor) could not perceive how the plaintiff could prove his claim to the damages sought to be recovered. His Honor continued that at present there was a great defect in the law with reference to such actions, but it would not be long before a remedy would be provided, but such as the law was at present he could only give a decree of nominal damages against the defendant in the event of the plaintiff being able to establish that the cases of wine were not landed in the same order and condition as was specified in the bill of lading."

There can be no question of the "great defect in the law," alluded to by Judge Spencer, and unless a remedy be speedily found plunder to any extent will be carried on. As the law now stands, an unscrupulous captain and a clever carpenter may open packages, abstract their contents, fasten them up again, and so long as this is done sufficiently well to escape observation by the muccadum, no claim against the ship holds good, no matter how extensive the robbery. On the other hand, if the goods leave the ship in good order, between the ship and the custom-house the packages may be rifled indefinitely, and again no claim will hold good. At the present time merchandise of almost every description is being landed from vessels at the nearest bunder to which the ship is lying, "at the expense and risk of consignees." Messrs. Kitchie, Steuart, and Co. even go so far as to say, in addition to this, that the captain of this very ship Defiance will land the cargo at such bunders as may be found most convenient. In justification of which they say the ship is being delayed for want of boats to land the cargo. Imagine valuable goods sent on shore in this manner left entirely to the tender mercies of dubashes and muccadums. The only matter of surprise is that so few robberies have been committed. Now that the law has been so clearly set forth, theft will increase, and consignees must suffer uncomplainingly, for until the law is amended the pillagers have clearly the laugh of the pillaged. It is said the Custom-house wharves and sheds are in so crowded a state that goods landed there incur great risk. Surely the authorities are to blame for this. Hitherto it has always been understood the risk lay between the ship and the shore, but according to the foregoing such would not appear to be the case.

This is a subject worthy of the closest attention of the Chamber of Commerce, affecting as it does the interests of the whole mercantile community. In conclusion, we may remark that the want of a good Landing, Shipping, and Bonded Warehouse Company was never so sorely felt as now. The present primitive fashion of carrying on business connected with the harbour is the strongest testimony that could be brought forward to the apathy and indifference displayed by those whose business as well as interest it is to inaugurate a better state of things.

THE COMING MAN FOR INDIA.

(From the Madras Times.)

The name Veerabogavasantarayan is possibly not quite so well known to the generality of Englishmen in India as is that of Lord Palmerston, but the gentleman who owns it has undoubtedly claims to our highest consideration and respect. As he is of pure and mild Hindoo origin, and his doings have not as yet found their way into the columns of the *Madras Times*, our readers will perhaps wonder what these claims can be, and for what possible reason Englishmen should be at all interested in the great unknown. The reason is very simple. In the year 1866, the gentleman of the above long name will be "Emperor of all the Indies," and has a very pretty rod in pickle for us low caste English. In fact, he is simply going to annihilate us and to give our carcases to the dogs and to the fowls of the air. So many great men have intended doing this sort of thing, but never done it, that Madrasees are not very likely to be disturbed by hearing of such horrible intentions, but will probably sleep as soundly to-night as if cutthroats and fanatics had no existence. As however the coming man of 1866 is not a Mahomedan adventurer, but a Hindoo of divine origin, and as sedition in his behalf is being excited not in the old hot beds, Delhi and Oude, but in the peaceful agricultural districts in the south of this Presidency, we hope to be excused for bringing before the public a story of apparently so old a pattern,

This Veerabogavasantarayan is supposed to be "very highly connected," and is birth is thus accounted for in the "communications" which are being publicly read out and interpreted every day to the ryots and towns-folk of Tinnevelly, Madura, and neighbouring districts. Streeman Narasimma, Moorty, one of the persons of the Hindoo Trinity, "himself went and entered the womb of the faithful and beautiful wife of Jeyi Singh, Maharajah, descendant of Dharwa Rajah, and the ruler of Cashmere, and has been accordingly born. The birth took place in January 1856, in a cave on the banks of the Godavery." It appears, therefore, that this god-man will only be ten years old when he performs his wondrous feats. Of course it is unnecessary to observe that there never lived such a person as "Jeyi Singh, the ruler of Cashmere," but that is a small matter in the eyes of a native. He never cares to enter into particulars, or to sift evidence, and will be quite satisfied with what he hears, if only he hear it from a fellow countryman, and if it square with his hopes and aspirations. The reason for a new Avatar is thus given. "The wicked people of this world are increased in number, the charities are reduced, the great and good men are not distinguished from the bad, and the distinction of caste is unobserved. The world has become entirely sinful, and therefore it cannot last." The only remedy for this is, as every one can see, an Avatar, resulting in the entire destruction of the British. We "wicked people" are settling in the presidency, towns, and on the hills in far too great numbers. We don't build tanks, because we find anicuts are more useful, and we do not dole out rice and ghee to lazy Brahmins, because we are of opinion that they will become more healthy, wealthy, and wise, if they do a little work for their living. Hence "the charities are reduced." Again "great and good men are not distinguished from the bad," if by distinction is meant receiving money, for virtue is supposed to be its own reward, and to need no support at the hands of Government. So, too, caste is unobserved. This must be very trying to Brahmins, but they only are to be blamed, so long as they are content to live idly and show no mental superiority over the ignorant cultivator, they can hardly expect to be worshipped as they were formerly, when all were brave, industrious, and learned. It is hardly the fault of the "wicked English" that Ramasami has fallen off in his allegiance to Ayars and Mahajanums, but we are nevertheless held guilty of having brought about this state of things, and must answer for it with our lives. The circumstances under which we are to die are perfectly appalling. No mercy is to be shown us. We are not to be shot down and bayoneted, that would be far too good for us. "But some sinners will be destroyed by pestilential seasons and by enemies, some on account of their increased deceitfulness" (always perfidious Albion!) "by Ganadurghi Ammaul herself. Some will be consumed by a burning sensation in their bodies caused by smoke issuing out of the Kylassgherry mountains; some will die by witnessing the dance of the favourite girls of the gods." In some parts of India tigers and snakes, in other parts rains and the "Mullighi," a sort of ringworm in the head, will do their deadly work. Whilst all this is going on, and whilst several inferior deities are busy maiming and slaying in the different Zillahs, "the foxes will howl and the kites and owls will cry out day and night; and all the living creatures in the water will lament that they have been cast on shore." This is all bad enough, but far worse things will come to pass. "A great noise as thus, Dana! Dana! will be heard from the mansion of the Sun. Siva's lock of hair will break away and fall to the earth. The goddess Lutchmi will shed tears, the god Veraragavau of Trivalloor will perspire, by which some people will perish. The females will swim, and blood will ooze from their eyes." And so on *ad nauseam*. This delightful history purports to have been written (from information received) by two sages, Chidambara Deechidar and Ramayoghi Iyar, after returning to their homes from the presence of divinity. To show their sanctity and complete immunity from all dangers, they tell the world how they were apprehended by, and escaped the clutches of, the rulers of this country, the Neechandalurs, or people of the very vilest caste. The "epistle" had been seen, and Britannia had duly trembled on her throne. The sages were sent for and questioned. With the usual courage and straightforwardness of natives, they at once declared that "they only had written to it." This was of course too great impertinence for the Doreis, who are proverbial for hating a direct answer, so they were at once tied up in front of two cannons and fired at. Each man caught the ball aimed at him in his hands, and coolly presented it to the gentlemen; both were therefore at once released as hopeless. At that moment "the great sages and hermits and the gods of the skies appeared," and cheered up the two worthies by saying, "*They* have treated you in this way, not knowing who you are. As the time of their destruction is drawing nigh they have become ignorant." Having shown what tremendous fellows they are, the sages proceed to bless all such enlightened Hindoos, whether Vishnaites or Sivaaites, as shall read in it! People of strong faith "will be successful in their prayers and obtain whatever they may pray for, they must place their belief in it." Lastly they bid people be charitable, and in a most simple and practical way, "They who shall bestow a pair of cloths and some money on those who may bring this epistle, as well as on those who may read it aloud, will find at their home a double portion of such gift." The audacity of this advertisement makes Professor Holloway appear a modest and retiring character, but nothing can be too strong for a native. The first epistle was followed by a second, but we will not weary our readers with any more nonsense. We will content ourselves with stating that the principal object of the second epistle seems to be to encourage belief in the first, to frighten sceptics, and to extort contributions in kind, or in cash, from the inhabitants of every town and village in the country. And in compliance with the expressed wishes of the "authors" these valuable works are now being published everywhere in the South to the great delight and admiration of all classes of people. Religious mendicants of a speculative turn of mind buy copies and earn a comfortable livelihood by "reading a portion" wherever they can collect a mob of idlers. If any refuse to contribute, they are forthwith cursed and abused in the filthiest language. Few have the courage to resist the importunities of these modern friars, and the new business is being pushed day by day into the remotest and out of the way hamlets. The question, therefore, arises, what course ought to be adopted by the Magistracy? The acts done by the preachers of Veerabogavasantarayan constitute offences of various degrees of heinousness, under what section of the Penal Code, if any, should they be attacked? It is doubtless good policy (in many instances) to shut the official eye to what is going on under the official nose, and to refrain from giving to any cause prominence and strength by making martyrs of its chief supporters. Many men of experience and judgment will say that in the present instance nothing need be done, and that the little excitement which is being got up will in the course of time die a natural death. In a civilised country this advice would be perfectly sound, but we are not quite prepared to say the same of it when given with respect to the natives proper of India. If no steps be taken to stop the trade of the rascally "Sannasis" they will slowly and surely unsettle the minds of all our ryots. They have done much already, and have still a couple of years before them. If, as is not unlikely, some stranger were to come forward in 1866 and declare himself to be the Hindoo Messiah and Prince, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world but that thousands and thousands would flock round him, worship him, and do according to his bidding. What would that bidding be? It would be to massacre all officials who stood to their posts, and to set up a Hindoo monarchy. A little success at the onset, and it is impossible to say what might not be the consequences. It is very well to trust Jack Sepoy, and point to him as our natural protector in the hour of need, but would he fight for us against a man whom he believed to be heaven-born and the long expected Hindoo Emperor? We are of opinion that too much ought not to be risked, and that the sedition which is kindling under us should be trodden out at once and for ever. We are not like more fortunate residents in the North, who have some seventy or eighty thousand British troops to defend them. We are left entirely to ourselves; and Southern natives, so far from fearing our army, do not at all believe in its existence. They have not seen a large body of English soldiers for more than half a century, and if they look at a newspaper put no faith in what it tells them. Why then should they be afraid? The great increase in the material prosperity of the country is of course the best guarantee of our safety, and it is just possible that English troops are not much required in this Presidency, but it seems to us, nevertheless, that the Police and Magistracy ought to work together to thwart the plans of the present promoters of discontent.

This may easily enough be done. They are nearly all guilty of committing "cheating," "criminal intimidation," "extortion," or offences under section 508 of the Indian Penal Code, and might be punished accordingly. Were a few of them sent to work on the roads for a year or so, they and their mission would become objects of contempt, and the "communications" would very soon cease to circulate for want of people able to read them. Ought not then this punishment to be inflicted? Even if no harm be likely to accrue to Government, and no lives be likely to be lost in 1866, still the poor people whose interests magistrates are bound to protect are everywhere being robbed of their money; whilst the more foolish of them are beginning to leave off prudent habits in expectation of that impossible day, when no man shall have occasion to work for his bread, but a truly liberal Government shall feed all its faithful subjects without stint and without return.

BABIES' NAMES.

The earnest little discussion which arises in a new nursery as to "dear baby's name" seems a little absurd to outsiders, but the instinct of mothers is right. The baby will not be Lord High Chancellor or an Archbishop, as mamma and nurse think so probable, but through life one of the most direct influences bearing upon his fortunes will be his name. It is almost a quality which his mother gives him, something which may smooth his path like a new faculty, or retard it like some physical want or bodily deformity. So great is its influence that it seems a little hard the parent should have so despotic a power, that the child himself should not, say at fifteen, have the right to insist if he sees fit upon a legal rechristening. He must accept the family cognomen like any other decree of Fate, and consent to be Sim for the same reason that he consents to be red-haired. But he need not be Sardanapalus Sim any more than he need have his eyebrows shaved, and it is a little unjust that a Byron-struck mother should have the right to inflict such a deformity. We do not allow a mother to tattoo a child, or burn letters upon its forehead, or snip bits off an already snub nose, and why should she be permitted to brand her child still more effectually, burden his life with a name like Adonijah, or Alietta Mehetabal Chinnery Stubbs, or Susannah Marianna Money-buckle Clayton, all real names of to-day, or render it ridiculous by calling him,—we know the man,—Noah's Ark Hodgson? The mother would be hooted if she deliberately bred her son as a scamp, yet she may call him Jerry,—or taught him to be a sneak, yet she can compel all men to call him Urish. It is very hard, and in that coming time when the dignity of humanity is fully appreciated, we expect to hear of a revolt of universal childhood in favour of extending that dearly loved privilege of babies, "doing things one's own self," to the right of rechristening. Mothers, however, are usually pretty sensitive to ridicule, and horrible names are, consequently, growing less common; but still there is a want of principle in the matter, a need of nursery law to which the injudicious, or the weak, or the over-political may at a pinch appeal. Women are imaginative, and apt to fall under the influence of novels and superstition, leading to names like Zenoni Tompkins, and Mephibosheth Britain; and fathers are disposed to name their children not with any reference to their comfort, but to advertise their own connections, or convictions, or, worse than all, admirations. Whether any man ever really called his son Acts because "he'd used up the Evangelists, and wanted to compliment the Apostles a bit," may reasonably be doubted, but the habit of "complimenting" the great by using their names is very widely diffused. Percy at one time became so common as to be regularly admitted into the list of "Christian names," and Victor will from this year be added to that very limited repertoire. There must be scores of children by this time all ticketed Garibaldi, a process equivalent to branding a date on their foreheads, and it is lucky for the next generation of girls that the Princess's name is an old one, for if it had been Cæsarea or Napoleona they would have borne it none the less. So long as the name is generic mere ugliness does not greatly matter to the child, but a name given from admiration is almost always peculiar, and if the original wearer were widely known it is difficult to inflict on a child a deeper injury. It puts him throughout his whole life out of gear with his associations, dislocates the idea of the man from the idea of his name till the mere mention of him excites a smile. If his career is utterly unlike that of his namesake there is a sense of dissonance, if it resembles it there is the impression of inferiority. Nothing could be worse for a rising general than to be named Napoleon, yet the title would sound as ridiculous if attached to a white-faced curate. In most instances the secret idea of the unlucky man would be to live up to his name, to be Mirabeau Stubbs the Revolutionist, an idea sure to spoil his life; but even if it worked the other way, half his energy would be exhausted in merely getting rid of his burden. There is or was a very respectable shoemaker in Norwich to whom his father, a free-thinker like most cobblers, gave the names of Voltaire Paine Smith. Smith grew up a meek, godly Sunday school teacher, with no brains, and his name would have proved a serious embarrassment to his piety but that his neighbours fortunately for his repute in class meeting could not pronounce it. They called him in their ignorance Vu ture Smith, and the poor man complained with tears in his eyes that he, best meaning of imbecile mortals, was universally believed to have earned a nickname by cruel usury. "Napoleon Price" of Bond-street, we suspect, has found his name worth an annuity, for nobody can forget his advertisements from the absurd contrast between the idea suggested by the conqueror's name and the hair oil his namesake sells, but in private life it must be a very considerable bore. There is the poor man who died this week so suddenly at the St. Pancras meeting, Mr. Washington Wilks. He was, we believe, a decidedly intelligent man, very earnest in his somewhat advanced opinions, and a very good speaker, but if he had been an orator beyond compare he never could have lived down his name. Somehow the treble relation called up by it, the remembrance of Washington and of Wilkes, and of the difference between the two, and the sense of the contrast between both and a vestry agitator, was too strong for common sense or kindliness. We heard a very good-natured man remark on the catastrophe "natural for such a name to die of a public meeting," and probably except among those who knew him there was not one who could quite escape the sense of incongruity between the horror of the event and the effect of the sufferer's name, and all incongruity is grotesque. Byron Brown may be a most respectable man, but nobody will ever believe in his verses, and Demosthenes Jones had better follow any trade than that of a public speaker. The mothers may rest assured that of all the mistakes they can make, that of giving their babies names which suggest to all men distinct associations, calling their boys Gracchus or their daughters Semiramis, is the very worst. There is some reason for the growing dislike to the twelve or fifteen names once called distinctively Christian, probably because they have no relation whatever to Christianity,—for the use of a name is to ensure distinctiveness, and when whole clans are named Henry, distinctiveness is not attained. But if they want a new list let them shun the conquerors, and poets, and politicians, and agitators, and ancient Hebrews, and either employ a surname,—the use of the mother's surname as the eldest son's prænomen is a blameless and useful custom, and very "aristocratic,"—or revert to the old Saxon reservoir now so liberally drawn upon for girls, but still neglected for boys' names.—*Spectator.*

Discovery of Stone-kists.—The "Cat-stane," situate on the farm of Briggs, within a stone-throw of the river Almond, and between six and seven miles from Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, has long been the subject of interest and of puzzle to the antiquary. The stone is a natural boulder, irregularly triangular in shape, about twelve feet in circumference, and rising about four feet above the ground, which at this point is slightly elevated, partaking somewhat of the character of a mound. Of late years, several attempts have been made with a view to discover if there were in the vicinage of the Cat-stane relics of any description, but these were quite bootless. Last week, however, Mr. Hutchison, of Carlowrie, who had keenly taken up the subject, after vainly trying to the west of the stone, went a little to the east of it, where none had ever thought of excavating before, and here, within two feet or so of the surface, he was fortunate enough to light upon the stone-kist. In a very short time, his men came upon others; and there are now lying exposed to view thirty or forty; and probably many more will yet be found. *These* kists are of the rudest description, being composed of undressed stones placed together edgeways in coffin form, a large slab forming the bottom of the coffin, into which the corpses appear to have been laid, and then stones were placed above them as a lid. The coffins are all placed so that the faces of the corpses might look to the east, and are ranged in rows, with from a foot to two feet between each, and all on the same level. There are portions of three rows laid bare, and in one row there are upwards of a dozen coffins to be seen. The coffins are not air-tight; neither were the lids so closely-fitting as to keep out the earth. The consequence is that they have all become filled with mould; but a perfect skull was discovered, and portions of others. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the learned in these matters, as to whether the place is the site of an old graveyard or of a battle. In favour of the former view, it might be urged that, at one point, there is the appearance of an enclosing wall, and that one or two of the coffins are only of a size sufficient for children. But, on the other hand, it may be maintained that there is no appearance of a church having been here; and it seems extremely probable, from the mode in which the coffins are disposed, that the whole were built round the dead at one time. In the case of a plague—considering the fear which seizes upon survivors during such time of unwonted fatality—it is not likely the dead would have been so carefully housed; and, therefore, it is, perhaps, more rational to conclude that the persons buried here fell in battle.—*Scotsman.*

Amusing Calculation of Chances.—It is easy to show you, reader, that five hundred years ago the chances were ten thousand to one that you and and I would never exist. If we look at the chances as only exhibited in only two or three generations, we shall be astonished and horrified at seeing how narrowly we have missed having no being. For instance, my grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary army for six years, and repeatedly exposed to death. On one occasion, when his company engaged by platoons, he was the only survivor of two different attacks. Now, if he had fallen in any of those attacks he would not have married, my father would not have been born, and consequently I myself would have had no being. Again, my father paid his addresses to a certain young lady, and was engaged to her. Just before the time appointed for the marriage, a misunderstanding arose between them, all ties were dissolved, and my father married another woman—the same woman who has since done me the honour of being my mother. Now, if my father had married the first-mentioned lady, I never should have been born, as her children could not have possibly been my mother's children, and my mother might not have had any children at all. You see, therefore, that a mere lover's quarrel may change the whole line of a family for thousands of years. In fact, if Miss Smith is courted by both Jones and Jenkins, it is for Miss Smith to decide (as she certainly has the power of doing) whether she will be the ancestress of ten thousand Joneses or ten thousand Jenkinses; for on her choice depends the very existence or non-existence of these possible descendants. The whole subject is so full of fatalism that the only thing we can do, after once getting into existence, is to shout with the Arabs—"Allah is Allah! what is to be will be."—*Elkton's Autobiography.*

Washington Irving's Death.—On November the 28th, 1859, on retiring for the night, at half-past ten, his niece, Sarah, who always took charge of his medicines, went into his room to place them, as usual, within easy reach. "Well," he exclaimed, "I must arrange my pillows for another weary night!" and then, as if half to himself, "If this could only end!" or, "When will this end?" she could not tell which; for, at the instant, he gave a slight exclamation, as if of pain, pressing his hand on his left side, repeated the exclamation and the pressure, caught at the footboard of the bed, and fell backward to the floor. The sound of his fall, and the screams of Sarah, brought the whole family in an instant to his room, I raised his head in my arm. Every means were resorted to, to recall animation, and continued, until a physician—Dr. Carruthers, from a distance of two miles—arrived, who pronounced life entirely extinct. He had passed away instantaneously. The end for which he had just been sighing—the end which to him had no terrors—had come. His departure was sudden; but so he was willing it should be. In the fullness of years, with unclouded intellect, crowned with the warmest affections of his countrymen, and with an assured hope of a happy immortality, he had gone down, according to his own pathetic aspiration, "with all sail set." Who that loved him would have wished to recall him?—*Irving's Life; by his Nephew.*

Racing and Royalty.—Henry VIII., among the various accomplishments ascribed to him, appears to have possessed a taste for horseflesh, and to have lent no small assistance to the amelioration of our indigenous race by the importation of stock from Spain and Turkey. Horses from the former of these countries, which owed their celebrity to its occupation by the Moors, were afterwards more freely introduced into our paddocks by the wreck of the Armada. This fleet had been furnished with a number of choice barbs; and its destruction upon our coasts proved a boon to the breed of our horses, as well as to the other more important interests. Indeed, we had, on that occasion, much need of some sort of aid in this respect, for Elizabeth's Ministers were sorely troubled to mount 5000 cavalry for repelling the invasion. Then James I. was the Macedonian Philip of the age. The palace he built at Newmarket, though it was used in the first instance as a hunting-box, served as a landmark inaugurating the distinction of that town as a great central emporium of sport; and thither generations after generations have repaired, to follow up the work so royally begun, and so well sustained by every class of the community down to the present day.—*Once a Week.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Tongoy, schooner, 160 tons, Captain Linley, from Valparaiso 27th May, and Tahiti 24th July. Passengers—Mrs. Linley and 2 children, Messrs. Hudson, and Cobham. Bright, Brothers, agents.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Northam, P. and O. S., for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Dashing Wave, for Adelaide; Silentium, for Java; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

R. M. S. S. Northam, 905 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle, via Melbourne. Passengers—Lieutenant Easther, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, 2 children and servant, Mr J. S. Tuelwall, Captain Smith, for Southampton; Captain Phillimore, Commander Swann, Lieutenant Musgrave, Mr. J. B. Tickle, Mr. T. Smith, for Marseilles; Mr. N. M'Michael, Mr. J. H. Crauford Reid Forestier, for Galle; Mr. and Mrs. Van Agnew and 3 children, Mr. A. Bell, for Melbourne.

William Meiklejohn, ship, 707 tons, Captain Duff, for Shanghai, via Newcastle, with part of original cargo. Passengers—Mrs. Duff, child, and servant.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Brisk, Albion, J. Paxton, Buonaparte, from Newcastle, with 676 tons coal; Telegraph, from Port Stephens, with 13,000 feet timber, 12 bags oysters; Uncle Tom, from Brisbane Water, with 12,000 feet timber; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 350 bales hay, 6 horses, 120 cases oranges, 25 pigs, 3 coops fowls, 8 boxes eggs, 300 hides, 5 bundles bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Don Juan, Prompt, Tiger, for Newcastle; Dauntless, for Pambula; Margaret and Mary, for Tweed River; Uncle Tom, Orient, for Moruya.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Tongoy, from Valparaiso: 196 tons flour, 138 quintals walnuts, Bright, Brothers.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

R. M. S. S. Northam, for Galle, via Melbourne: 84 planks, 60 bars iron, 13 packages, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 1 box, G. Roustel; 31,094 sovereigns, Oriental Bank Corporation; 20,000 sovereigns, Agra and United Service Bank; 28,398 sovereigns, Bank of New South Wales; 40,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 30,000 sovereigns, 2583 oz. bar gold, Bank of Australasia; 400 sovereigns, 15 oz. gold dust, Nom Wer, Total, 3348 oz. gold, 149,841 sovereigns.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Maid of Judah, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 22: Whitehall, ship, 937 tons, Captain James, for Petropaulovski; Airedale (s.), 280 tons, Captain Bagley, for Nelson.

The Telegraph (s.) was to-day hauled up on the slip at Pyrmont, for the purpose of allowing the Government surveyors and the officers of the company to examine her, when it was found that she was uninjured by her recent stranding at Brisbane. This vessel will again resume her station immediately on the completion of her painting.

We understand that the clipper barque Pacific, which was driven ashore at Shoalhaven Heads, during the gale of the 12th of June, has been got off apparently without much damage, and is now in Jervis Bay, waiting for a change of wind, to come on to this port to refit.

The Tongoy, left Valparaiso on the 27th May, but, in consequence of carrying away her wheel, was compelled to put into Tahiti, from whence she sailed on the 24th July, and has had a succession of heavy gales ever since; she has been thirty-six days since passing Norfolk Island. Captain Linley states that he does not know of any vessels loading for the colonies, and attributes it to the high rate of flour, which when he left was quoted at 9½ dollars per bag. The Corinne, from Newcastle, was signalled on the 15th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Northam, with the homeward mails, cleared the Heads at 3.5 p.m., with a strong N.E. breeze.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.—The Outward Mail per R.M.S.S. Northam consisted of 211 packages, containing 19,146 letters, 368 books, and 26,437 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian Ports	756	46	513
Indian Ports	933	52	739
Continental States	311	...	107
Northern Europe, via Trieste ...	54	...	6
London, via Marseilles... ...	3,432	129	770
London, via Southampton ...	13,660	141	24,000
Total	19,146	368	26,437

LOSS OF THE ILLAWARRA STEAMER ON THE VOLCANOS.—The Illawarra, Captain Lowther, with a native pilot, left Shanghai for Ningpo on the 21st ultimo, about 4 p.m., and passed the lightship about 11 p.m., with a fresh S.E. wind, the weather being hazy at the time. She had on board a number of Chinese passengers, and every prospect of making a pleasant trip. The captain was continually on deck during the night, and about 3 in the morning left the deck in charge of the pilot and a European gunner as officer of the watch, the weather still a little hazy, instructions being given to call him should any change occur. At 4 a.m. it was a dense fog, and land was observed right ahead. The helm was ported and the captain called, but too late to stop the engines before she struck. In about ten minutes she was full of water, fore and aft. The passengers and crew succeeded in saving all their luggage, and a quantity of ship's cargo, furniture, &c. The chief officer was then dispatched to obtain the services of any lorcha that might be near to transport the passengers and crew to Ningpo. Fortunately he succeeded in procuring one after a search of two hours. The whole of the passengers and crew were then taken off the island. Captain Torckler considered that it was absolutely necessary for all hands to leave the wreck, as the ammunition was under water, and they could not repel an attack, should one be made. The island is noted for pirates and wreckers, who are ever ready to plunder a stranded vessel, and to murder if necessary. In little more than twenty-four hours, Captain Torckler returned to the wreck with H.M. gunboat Staunch, and a lorcha in tow, and found that the steamer had been completely gutted; the masts, hurricane deck, paddle boxes, the deck, and even the deck beams had been cut; the cabin was also cleared. To accomplish the whole of this there could not have been less than from 300 to 400 men at work. Commander Keats with the engineer and ship's company worked in a most praiseworthy manner. The engineers were up to their middle in water for two successive days recovering a portion of the machinery they could get at, while the men recovered a portion of the cargo. The lorcha towed out by the Staunch cleared out without rendering any assistance, in direct opposition to the wishes of Commander Keats and Captain Torckler. After remaining two days and a-half by the wreck, and saving a considerable amount of property, the Staunch steamed back to Ningpo. The conduct of the Commander, his officers, and crew, throughout, deserves the greatest praise for their prompt and valuable assistance.—*Shanghai Commercial Record*, July 4.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

September 21.—Willing Lass, schooner, Nicholson, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.
September 21.—Squaw, brig, Brock, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.
September 21.—Agnes Holt, barque, Taylor, for Shanghai, with 316 tons coal.
September 21.—Planter, barque, No. 1, Lenever, for Geelong, with 375 tons coal.
September 21.—Rialto, barque, Moore, for Dunedin, with 450 tons coal.
September 21.—Venus, brig, Kean, for Wellington, with 240 tons coal.
September 21.—Yarrow, brig, Fockin, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
September 21.—Urania, schooner, Roberts, for Melbourne, with 182 tons coal.
September 21.—Manukau, schooner, Kensett, for Wellington, with 200 tons coal, 650 bushels maize, 30 cwt. beef, and 32 frogs.
September 21.—Wallaby (s.), for Richmond River.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

80 cases oilskins, Pelser and Cowlishaw
1 case machinery, A. A. Butters
9 cases zinc, 50 cases oil, 18 packages lampware, W. Wright
28 packages earthenware and chinaware, S. Owen and Co.
16 bales wool, Napier
6 cases boots, 1 case books, 7 cases clothing, 39 packages stationery, 1 cask inkstands, 6 bales paper, 3 boxes saddlery, F. M'Nab and Co.
1 case boots, T. and W. Bennett
6 bales wool, C. E. Ebsworth.
30 hogsheads beef, Montefiore and Mon tefiore
7 bales matting, 5 cases trimmings, 8 cases oilcloth, Hodgson and Albery
150 casks flour, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
35,100 slates, R. Wynne
9 packages fruit, H. Woodward
2 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, J. L. Montefiore
20 hogsheads oil, 10 drums naptha, 81 packages bottles, 21 packages acid, Elliott, Brothers
2 cases perfumed spirits, H. Grenville
2 half-tierces tobacco, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.
830 lbs. tea, Frank, Brothers, and Gans
74 lbs. tea, A. Fairfax and Co.
300 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 21.—Camilla, Express, Vista, from Newcastle; May Flower, Pamela, from Adelaide; Queen of Perth, from Plymouth.

DEPARTURES.

September 21.—Camden, Matador, Josephine, for Sydney; Natal, William Watson, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

SEPTEMBER 22, 9 A.M.

Tenterfield ...	N.W.	Fine.
Armidale ...	W.	Fine, and warm. Bar. 27·062. Ther. 47·8
Tamworth ...	N.E.	Dull, cloudy.
Murrurundi ...	Calm.	Cloudy.
Newcastle ...	W.	Fine and clear. Bar. 30·344. Ther. 52·5
Mudgee ...	N.W.	Fine.
Bathurst ...	W.	Fine. Bar. 28·010. Ther. 52·5
Forbes ...	W.,	strong. Cloudy.
Young ...	N.W.	Dull, cloudy.
Goulburn ...	Calm.	Fine.
Braidwood ...	N.W.	Fine.
Yass ...	Calm.	Fine, clear.
Gundagai ...	W.,	light. Dull.
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	
Deniliquin ...	Overcast,	Very fine. Bar. 29·716. Ther. 64°
Kiandra ...	N.E.	Dull, cloudy.
Albury ...	W.S.W.	Heavy storm in sight. Bar. 29·610
Sydney ...	W.N.W.	Hazy. Ther. 63·8.
South Head ...	N.E.	Fine, clear.
Wollongong ...	N.E.,	light. Very fine.
Kiama ...	N.E.	Very fine.
Melbourne ...	N.E.	Very cloudy, rain. Bar. 30·089. Ther. 70.
Queenscliff ...	N.	Fine, cloudy. Bar. 30·00. Ther. 63.
Cape Schank...	N.N.W.,	light. Gloomy. Bar. 29·94. Ther. 64°
Cape Otway ...	E. by N.	Misty, cloudy. Bar. 29·870. Ther. 60°
Portland Bay ...	N.	Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·010. Ther 70°
Gaichen Bay ...	W. by N.	Light. Bar, 30·178. Ther, 63.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'43" Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock. Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS
Sep. 22.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN AT 9 A.M., SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale ...	27 082	47·8	59·6	56·4	...	...	...	W.	1	3
Newcastle ...	30 344	52 5	63 2	53·0	76 0	55 0	...	W.	2	...
Bathurst	28·050	52 5	62·0	56 0	74·2	48 0	...	W.	1	8
Goulburn ...	28 044	62 5	64·6	56 4	73·5	47 0	0 445			3
Albury ...	29 610	62 5	56 4	56·1	...	53·7	...	W.S.W.	1	10
Deniliquin ...	29 716	64 0	65 0	58 0	75·0	...	...	...	...	10

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

September 22.—Armidale, fine, warm; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, calm, warm; Albury, dull, cloudy; Deniliquin, cloudy, calm.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September, 1864.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER Morn.	After.
23	FRIDAY	6 0	6 0	1 59	2 25

MOON.—Last Quarter, 23rd instant, 4h. 59m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

We hope our readers will not permit themselves to be frightened by the notes of preparation for warfare which reach us occasionally along the wire. We believe that the Victorian Government is not so insane as to encourage its officers to embroil the two colonies in actual hostilities. We still cling to the notion that the "tall talk" (as our American cousins would call it) by which it is attempted to alarm will still only amuse.

The philosophical spectator will, however, look on with interest while watching the development of a difficulty which chance may turn into a fight. The Victorian Government will have much to answer for, in the presence of the civilised world, if any encouragement be offered to those subject to its control to precipitate a conflict, the issue of which no one can foresee. We are far from despising the aspect of affairs because it seems the height of absurdity to involve two colonies, having nothing to divide them but geographical lines, into settled and violent hostilities. The history of Knickerbocker, by WASHINGTON IRVING, gives us an account of the early troubles and enmities of the small States of America. No one can read those humorous stories without feeling how ridiculous men may become who ape the policy and antagonisms of mighty nations, and talk in the language of Imperial diplomacy. At the same time this banter, grimace, and inflation is by no means innocuous. The spirit it ultimately creates becomes appetent of blood, and the most hair-brained and mountebank of the community often precipitate themselves to the front of the controversy that they may have the honour of striking the first blow. It should never be forgotten by those who play with edge-tools that they cannot foresee by whom they may be snatched, and what wounds they may leave behind them. There are multitudes in all communities—there are certainly many in our own, and a large proportion are hovering on our borders—who would rejoice with great gladness at the prospect of a *melee*—at the idea of authorised pillage. The atrocious proceedings at Burrangong drew on, indeed, a large number of diggers properly so-called; but the leaders were dishonest scoundrels, who cared nothing for the interest they professed to espouse, but who took occasion to draw from a prejudice an opportunity to indulge their fierce inclinations, and to rob and maltreat a race far more civilised and moral than themselves. We do not, therefore, look with indifference upon any of those indices of settled alienation which in the superior actors may be only a political movement, but which, in those who take up their cry and give vitality and form to their threats, is a precious opportunity to invoke violence under the apparent sanction of political and even legal authority.

From some of the discourses and despatches which have appeared upon the subject we suspect that our colonial statesmen have chosen this opportunity to display their international law, and exhibit their fitness to figure on a broader stage as diplomatists. The war which has recently agitated Europe has given them a series of phrases, and put into expressible shape their crude ambition. Schleswig and Holstein are inhabited by different races, who speak different languages; but it is easy to ignore this peculiarity, and to raise the one grand distinction as pertaining to Victoria or New South Wales into a grand territorial right, and to make any attack on its integrity a *casus belli*.

The reasoning of our Victorian friends with respect to their claims upon our territory very much resembles that of some of the German Powers. There is, indeed, no Duke of AUGUSTENBURG to intrude, but an agent of Customs will answer the purpose for a time, and give our aspiring statesmen an opportunity to assure each other of their unalterable spleen and distinguished consideration. When we say that those oppositions of interest and collisions of feeling are not to be disregarded, we have only to point to the great American nation, now plunged into a war of dimensions certainly almost unexampled. Those States, now so hostile to each other, were once smaller and less considered than the Australias. At the commencement of the War of Independence their numbers were only a few score thousands in excess of our own, while they were separated by mighty forests and gigantic rivers. Who could have thought that those rising settlements would, within the age of man, not only grow into a nation of enormous proportions—with a position and power which for rapid development is certainly without example—who could have thought that they would start from the very infancy of national life into such vast and precocious vigour, and that before a century had passed, the Union—once their pride—should be broken, and a million of men opposed in arms? The growth of these colonies will be rapid too. Although we are more distant from the great hives of population, we have far greater opportunities of intercourse than we possessed in that day. The tide of immigration commences with a small and hardly perceptible volume, but spreads as it lengthens, and thus grows in mass and into force as it rolls on. Thus the immigration of hundreds in 1820 became thousands in 1840, and tens of thousands in 1860. It may be hundreds of thousands before the century shall close. If with this aspect of affairs a spirit of hostility is generated among the colonies, and they are taught to regard each other with jealousy and distrust, this continent may one day display scenes as frightful, and ruins as tremendous, as those which in America astonish the world.

Now is the time for the Colonial Governments, if they are wise, and for the British Ministers, if they are provident, to put an end to these wretched differences, and to remove by law all the causes of alienation which now exist. Is it reasonable that our Customs' system should be subject to perpetual change and disturbance by every colony that may start into existence? Is it right that a war of tariffs should be waged between us? Is it desirable that the free development of population according to its natural bent should be hindered by capricious lines? Has not the time arrived when the Parliament of England should say definitely and finally in what way these border feuds may be averted? Our difficulty is now with Victoria, which has shewn a spirit of intolerance and encroachment such as we may always expect in little communities where small men shape the course of political life. There are, doubtless, among our Victorian neighbours some who despise this squabbling policy; but they require moral courage to make themselves heard, and to place themselves in direct opposition to those garrulous and scolding politicians who think that the best thing to be said is that which is most insolent and bitter. We hope that men of right minds, to be found certainly on either side the border, will stretch out their hands to each other, and take such steps as may be necessary to bring into agreement interests which ought to be in common. If in the course of time the fair result of impartial investigation shall adjust our borders under other political designations, this will be of very small moment, providing it be not done in a tyrannical, insolent, or oppressive way. In the meantime we wish to use any influence we possess to guard against aggravating a difficulty which it would be base to create, folly to deny, and a crime to envenom.

THE conviction is probably gaining ground among thoughtful persons that the best remedy for our Border quarrels, because the most permanent, would be the establishment of a Customs union. With respect to the redistribution of the money according to the proportion of population, there would not probably be much quarrel. The minor disputes that might arise on that point could be settled without much difficulty. The more serious obstacle in the way is the diversity of opinion about the model tariff that should be adopted in common, and the instability of the popular will, which is always demanding changes in the tariff, and is restless in the absence of meddlesome legislation.

One attempt, however, was made to establish a common tariff, and up to a certain point it was successful. We are bound to remember that it fell through in consequence of the defection of our own Government. The Conference that met at Melbourne to discuss the subject of a uniform tariff did not separate without coming to any conclusion. On the contrary, a tariff was agreed to. This agreement, of course, did not bind the separate Legislatures, and it is possible that before all the Legislatures had agreed some further modifications might have been necessary. But still, representatives for the time being of each of the Southern colonies succeeded in coming to an agreement, and these representatives were members of Cabinets then in power, and might have been able to prevail upon their separate Parliaments to endorse the conclusions to which the Conference had come. There is nothing to prove that a common tariff might not now have been in operation in all these colonies if our Government had not squashed the whole concern.

It will be remembered that the reason why the whole negotiation was thus rendered abortive, was that Mr. COWPER declined to press the model tariff on his Parliament unless Victoria would agree to an adjustment of the Border question; and as Victoria stoutly refused to refund anything, our colony withdrew from the adoption of the tariff. Subsequent events have seemed to indicate that this policy was short-sighted, and that it would have been better to have adhered to the agreement.

The alternative presented to the Victorian Government was one that did not press with any weight upon it. Victoria was under no particular obligation to be very anxious about the common tariff. Its honour was not concerned, for the proposal did not originate at Melbourne. Its finances were not concerned, for it suffered nothing from the variety of tariffs. Mr. COWPER'S refusal to co-operate was in no respect distressing to it. Nothing was offered to compensate it for the surrender of our Border revenue which was asked from it.

It is even possible that Mr. COWPER might have saved his own Ministry by accepting the common tariff. It would have given him more revenue, and thereby helped him largely out of the financial perplexity which ultimately brought him to grief. And though some of the items in the tariff might have been objected to in Parliament, still the odium of proposing them would have rested not with the Ministry but with the Conference; and, for the sake of unity, many votes might have been recorded in favour of the proposed tariff which would not have been given to it as the handiwork of a particular Ministry. The extra revenue would thus have been secured, and a good deal of the unpopularity attaching to the imposition of fresh taxes would have been diverted.

The restoration of *ad valorem* duties, too, in South Australia would have been averted. These duties were condemned by the Conference; but, as soon as the parties to the Conference were set free by Mr. COWPER'S defection, South Australia hastened to re-enact its discarded *ad valorem* duties, and so gave this objectionable form of taxation a renewed Australian vitality.

If Mr. COWPER had succeeded in getting a parliamentary assent for the common tariff, and had yet been ejected from office on some other part of his financial policy, the colony would have been saved from the protectionist schemes of the present Ministry, and that would have been no slight relief. It has been proved pretty satisfactorily that the country is in favour of free trade, and does not want to be led by the nose by the patrons of dear commodities. But the attempt to force protection under the pressure of a financial exigency has been mischievous every way. It has damaged our reputation before the world, it has deranged the course of commerce, and it has postponed the adoption of the necessary financial reforms. A right financial policy might by this time have brought our exchequer into a sound position; the attempt to force us into a wrong policy—an attempt which, in the permanent interest of the colony, it was necessary to resist and defeat—led to the waste of valuable time, to the indefinite postponement of necessary taxation, and has thereby left us still struggling in the mire. What the next financial exposition will be we cannot venture to predict, but it cannot be a favourable one; and it must be much more unfavourable than it would have been if the taxes which Parliament would readily have acceded to last session had been for the last nine months replenishing our exhausted treasury.

Another advantage of a fixed tariff would have been that it would have prevented any deliberate undercutting among the different colonies by tariffs purposely made to be mutually hostile. According to Mr. M'CULLOCH'S announcement, Victoria is to revenge itself on New South Wales, by the adoption of a tariff which will still further embarrass our finances, and which is to be proposed for that special purpose. This is a very undesirable style of intercolonial warfare, and strongly to be deprecated. It may do a great deal of mischief, and lead to a great deal of injurious retaliation, and can do very little good. But it would be prevented altogether if a common tariff were adopted as fixed for a term of years.

THE FUNERAL OF THE REV. AARON BUZACOTT.—The death of this distinguished missionary, on the 20th instant, was mentioned in this journal a day or two ago. The funeral took place on Wednesday, when a large number of ministers of different denominations, and other personal friends, assembled at the late residence of the deceased, where a religious service was held, conducted by the Revs. Messrs. West, Humphries, and Dr. Steel. The hearse, containing the mortal remains of Mr. Buzacott, then proceeded to the Congregational church, Bourke-street, followed by seven mourning coaches, and a great number of private and hired carriages. The ministers who took part in the service at the church were the Revs. Messrs. Hartley, A. Thomson, W. Slatyer, and Royle. The latter gentleman, for many years connected with the South Sea Missions, and who was with the deceased when he expired, delivered a short but effective address. He had known him (Mr. B.) in life, engaging with ardour and untiring zeal in preaching and teaching the everlasting Gospel; and also in translating and successfully carrying through the press the entire Bible in the language of Rarotonga. He had translated a number of elementary and instructive books, the "Pilgrim's Progress," &c. A man of more beautiful temper, loving disposition, and earnest consecration to the cause of his Divine Master he had never known. And he had witnessed his death, as, peacefully, on the bosom of his beloved companion and sharer of all his toils, he breathed out his spirit into the hands of his Divine Redeemer. After this, the funeral cortege proceeded to the burial ground in Devonshire-street. Suitable scriptures were read by the Rev. George Hurst, and an eloquent oration was delivered at the grave, from the words, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain," by the Rev. John Graham. Several striking incidents in the busy and eventful life of Mr. Buzacott were mentioned, and especially the circumstance that led to his giving himself up to the work of a missionary, viz., a sermon by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, from the text, "The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few." The whole ceremony concluded with prayer and benediction by the Rev. S. C. Kent.

BALMAIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Yesterday evening, a tea-meeting, followed by a public meeting, was held in the Independent Church, at Balmain, the object being to raise funds to pay off the debt remaining on the building. About 300 persons sat down to an excellent tea, at the termination of which Mr. John Fairfax, in accordance with previous announcement, took the chair. The proceedings of the public meeting were opened with singing and prayer, and the chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. The secretary, Mr. Mullens, read a statement of the debt, from which it appeared that in April, 1859, a meeting was held under similar circumstances to the present, the Rev. Thomas Arnold being then the pastor of the church. At that time the loan on mortgage amounted to £2500, and other debts to £455 6s., making a total of £2955 6s. A vigorous effort was made, and the debt was considerably reduced. On the 30th June last, the liabilities were:—Loan on mortgage, £1000; open account at the Joint Stock Bank, £538 17s. 8d.—making a total of £1538 17s. 8d. This was the amount therefore that was required to be cleared off. In order to do this it was proposed that those who were anxious to assist in paying off the debt, but could not pay their subscriptions at once, should be requested to divide them into four quarterly instalments. The meeting was then appropriately and impressively addressed by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, Rev. J. West, Rev. R. Mansfield, Rev. S. C. Kent, Rev. W. Slatyer, Rev. T. Johnson, and Rev. Mr. Howden. For the convenience of those who desired to subscribe in instalments, slips of paper were distributed to the meeting between the addresses, and towards the close of the proceedings these were collected. The chairman announced that of the £1500 required, £1060 18s. had been collected or promised during the meeting. The announcement was received with much applause. The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting terminated shortly after nine o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Liverpool Road Hotel, Bark Huts, on view of the body of the illegitimate child of Eliza Davis. The evidence showed that Davis and three Chinese lived in a miserable hovel on the Liverpool Road. The mother was twenty-six years of age, had never been to school, and but seldom to church. She was immoderately addicted to drink, but nevertheless showed a fondness for her children. Deceased was born in July last, had been ill nearly ever since, and died on Tuesday. Dr. Renwick's testimony bore out the jury's verdict, which was that "deceased died from inflammation and disease of the brain, caused by the intemperate habits of the deceased infant's mother, accelerated by the want of proper nutriment." On this verdict Eliza Davis was committed to take her trial for manslaughter at the next Criminal Court sittings.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The Attorney-General has declined to prosecute Michael O'Brien, the cab-driver, who on the 14th instant was committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

A RUNAWAY.—A horse, harnessed to a cart, bolted from the corner of Bourke-street and the South Head Road, yesterday. The reins of the horse were caught by a shaft of a cart which was passing, and the blinkers being thus pulled aside, the horse became frightened and unmanageable. The terrified animal dragged the cart against a wall at the corner of Crown-street, with such force that the vehicle was smashed to pieces. The horse got away and galloped up Crown-street. The cart was laden with flags, &c., belonging to the Rifle Association, but these were not damaged.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a boy named Richard Ward, aged about nine years, was knocked down by an omnibus on the Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street. He was not seriously hurt.

GARDINER'S HORSE.—The horse "Darkey" formerly belonging to Gardiner, which was sold by Mr. Marcyn on Tuesday last, for £122, has since been resold for £172. It is stated that the purchaser intends to send the horse to Melbourne.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.—At a meeting of the committee of the Floods Relief Fund, held on Wednesday afternoon, it was resolved to send to Camden six tons of potatoes, and to Raymond Terrace twenty-eight bushels of oats, seven tons of potatoes, and 40 lbs. lucerne seed.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT PENRITH.—A correspondent writes:—Between twenty and thirty of the Penrith Volunteers assembled at their butts on Wednesday, the 14th instant, to compete for three prizes given by Mr. W. Mathews. The first prize was a handsome dressing case, the second a tobacco box and cigar stand (a very unique article), and the third a handsome inkstand and tray. The competitors were divided into three classes. When the two first ranges were concluded, the company partook of an excellent luncheon, provided by Captain M'Carthy and Lieutenant Lethbridge, Mr. Mathews showing his good taste by supplying some excellent wine, &c. These are the first prizes that have ever been given at Penrith, and it is to be hoped that others will be induced to follow the example so handsomely set by Mr. Mathews. The ranges shot at were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The first prize was won by private J. H. Thomas with 49 points, the second by private W. Sharpe with 35 points, and the third by private R. M'Cook with 38 points.

FARM SELECTION AT MONARO.—Complaints are continually reaching us from different portions of the Monaro district—the burden of such complaints being the injustice and oppression to which a large number of free selectors are subjected by the more wealthy occupants of Crown lands near to where, or upon which, free selections have been taken up. From the statements made to us it appears that immediately after a selection is made by a person who is desirous of forming a home for himself and his family upon certain runs in this district instructions are issued, or orders given, to some one or more parties employed on the station selected upon, to proceed to the land office and take up small blocks of land all around the *bond fide* settler, and, without occupying it according to the provisions of the Act, to harass and annoy him in every conceivable manner. If only one-half of what we have heard be true, as to the extent to which this practice has grown latterly, it is really almost impossible to imagine anything more heartless or tyrannical being carried on under a Government having the merest pretentions to liberalism. —*Monaro Mercury.*

CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.—On Monday evening, the Bishop of Sydney presided over a public meeting, convened in the Church School-house, in furtherance of the revival of the Bathurst Branch of the Church Society.

THE WHEAT CROPS IN THE SINGLETON DISTRICT.—Writing on the 20th instant, the Singleton correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that a considerable area of land in that district has been sown the present season with this cereal, and although the greater portion of the wheat was sown rather later than usual, the crops in all directions have at present a good appearance; and should the season prove favourable, we may anticipate a more successful harvest than we have experienced for some years past. A day's rain at the present time would be very beneficial—not only to the wheat, but to all other crops and orchards, &c., in this district, and it would also stimulate the young grass, which is beginning to spring up everywhere. Several instances of indications of rust in the early wheat have been brought under our notice, but in each case the wheat was self-sown from last year, and we were glad to observe that all such wheat has been cut down for hay, in order to prevent the spread of this nuisance.

MORGAN AND THE POLICE.—The *Goulburn Argus* of Wednesday says:—We learn that the rifle thrown away by Morgan on the 9th instant, when hotly pressed by Sub-inspector Zeuch and his party, has been recovered. It proves to be the one that sergeant M'Ginnity had when he was shot by the bloodthirsty ruffian.

RICH YIELD OF GOLD AT THE LUCKNOW.—The correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* says:—Last week the Chapel Hill prospectors, whose claim is an alluvial one, washed about ninety loads of stuff, which yielded eighty-five ounces. Some few days since the Phœnix Company crushed a small parcel of twenty tons for Spicer's or the United Miners party, which gave 120 ounces.

NEW GOLD-FIELD NEAR BATHURST.—George Windrum, prospecting miner, writing to the *Bathurst Times* says:—"I wish to inform the miners through your columns that, after one year and seven months' prospecting on the Macquarie River, I have now been prosperous in finding payable gold on Mrs. Jane Whitton's property, known as the Broadwater Farm, in or about twelve miles from Bathurst:—Prospect, 4 dwts. to the tub, twelve feet stripping, and one foot wash stuff. The gold runs in a gutter about twelve feet wide, and I have struck the same gutter three different times, but on account of the river being so high was unable to work it. However, if we have two weeks' dry weather, the ground can be easily wrought, and I have no doubt it will prove payable for a long distance." In reference to this announcement, the *Times* remarks:—The only difficulty in finding the new diggings, which, by-the-way, the prospector—exercising his right—has called the "Castle Blaney Diggings," is in striking the precise *locale* on the banks of the river, after leaving the "Shepherd's Huts," which are situated about a mile and a-half on the Bathurst side of Broadwater. By following the track from the Huts across the creek to the summit of the hill, and then making for the river at a right angle, the prospecting claim may be easily reached. Some excitement has already set in, for on Monday nine claims were marked out south-east of the prospector's boundary. The ground is to be marked out on the frontage system,—each miner, we are informed, being allowed forty feet along the banks of the river, for which it is intended to charge at the same rate as at Lucknow—£1 per month.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.—A sale of Crown lands was held at the court-house, Goulburn, on Saturday, when forty-nine lots, situated in the city and district, were submitted. Seven only found purchasers, and there was no competition in any case. The following are the lots sold:—Country lots, parish of Goulburn, 82 acres at £1 per acre to William Burns, of the Run of Water; and 40 acres to William Hays, of the same place. Town lots, Goulburn:—Lot O, 2 roods 10 perches, Owen Furner; lot P, 2 roods 10½ perches, same purchaser; lot T, 1 rood 23 perches, W. Dickson; all at the upset price of £25 per acre. Town lots, Bungonia:—Lot DD, 2 roods, J. H. Ormerod; lot H, 1 rood 35 perches, same purchaser; both at the upset price of £8 per acre. There were only eight persons present exclusive of the auctioneer.—*Goulburn Herald.*

CHICORY A PROFITABLE PRODUCT.—The *Albury Banner* says:—Lately there were brought to Baliarat produce market a few loads of chicory, grown by Joseph May, of Spring Hill, and disposed of at £5 per ton. The yield is stated to have been at the rate of twenty tons per acre. We understand that a great demand is likely to spring up for this article, and that even now chicory of Victoria is eagerly looked after. Farmers should bear this in mind in arranging for mixed crops.

THE MONEYBUNG WATERFALL.—Probably but few of our readers are aware that, within a pleasant half-day's drive or ride from Maitland, a very fine waterfall can be seen. It is situated some five or six miles from Paterson, on the dairy farm of Moneybung, Mr. Hall's. Of course Paterson is easily reached from Maitland by any vehicle, and we were informed a very fair dray road leads from Paterson to Mr. Hall's farm, although we visited the farm from another direction, on horseback. The farm-house is nearly on the top of a hill (a lengthy and gradual ascent), and the stream of water supplying the falls flows near the farm buildings, towards a deep gully. The visitor walks easily some quarter of a mile from the house towards the head of the gully, and is then surprised to find he has approached close to the edge of a high precipice. The gully, perhaps a rift in the hill, opened by some old geological convulsion, opens suddenly on the sight, and the stream of water is seen bounding off the top of the cliff on to a rocky ledge, and then on to another and another ledge, till some eight or ten "steps" being thus passed, it pours over a precipice into the gully basin below. At each plunge the water sends up a rebounding shower of spray, as it strikes the rocky ledge, and the effect of the whole series of waterfalls is very fine—indeed we may say grand. The scenery of the precipitous gully itself is very fine also—rocky and sterile in the upper part of its sides, with only a casual shrub or tree here and there rooted in clefts of the rock; and then beautifully green and wooded along the bottom, where the stream can be seen for a long distance winding along between wooded banks. Just now the waterfall presents the grand appearance we have thus briefly noted. Whether it will do so after the summer heats have dried up the head waters, as we presume they will, we cannot say. The hills around are mostly rocky, but well covered with grass; but in the gullies and sheltered nooks fine timber is growing, some of the trees we saw (the native pear, for instance) being very large specimens of their kind. Flowering shrubs and creepers innumerable also adorn the scenery at this season of the year.—*Maitland Mercury.*

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. W. Wilson), councillors Ollive, Steward, Moon, Sparks, Oates, Byrne, Bryant, and Powell. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from Mr. A. Hinds and Mr. James Berry, to which the clerk was directed to reply. A letter was also read from Mr. T. Burgess, requesting that the footpath in Pitt-street be repaired. Councillor Steward moved, "That the request be granted." Councillor Ollive seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. G. Hutson, in reference to the flow of sand and water from Boundary-street, and the council clerk was directed to communicate with the Sanitary Council requesting them to confine the sand and water. The chairman

THE YELVERTON CASE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

This famous case is now done and settled. Miss Longworth is not Mrs. Yelverton. In noticing its settlement, it is not at all necessary that we particularise the conduct of Major Yelverton, nor of his former mistress. The immoralities of both need no comment, and admit of no defence. Nor shall we at all touch on the so called Irish marriage. The one point to which we would advert is the last point under consideration, the attempt to prove a marriage in Scotland.

The Scottish marriage law is now, and has, since the Reformation, been a disgrace to that country. In every way loose, informal, irregular, it was always fitted to become, and in innumerable cases became, a trap to the unwary, and a screen to the guilty. The matter in brief stood thus:—No man or woman needed to be married by a clergyman, by a magistrate, or by any one else; all that was required was, that at any time, in any place, and under any circumstances, a woman should be called by John Smith, *Mrs. Smith*, and she held him till death did them part. The result was vice and misery. This expedient engendered vice, as it was the easiest thing possible for a guilty couple to make this statement before Tom, Dick, or Harry whenever they pleased, only adding, if they wished to antedate a little, that three months before they had been joined together by the Rev. Mr. So-and-So. Mr. So-and-So never married them; they could produce no certificate when asked for one; but no person could prove that the reverend gentlemen had not joined them, and no one could gain any thing if he did prove this, since the declaration that Janet Brown was now Mrs. Smith rendered any such proof utterly useless. The child born to such a couple six months after the above statement of extemporised wifeship was quite as legitimate as if they had been married ten years earlier by the clergyman of the parish. Thus, in innumerable cases, immorality was hushed up; immorality which never would have been ventured on had it not been previously well known to both the parties that the whole affair could be thus hidden at any moment, if hiding became desirable. Cases have even occurred when, after a lifetime of concubinage, or rather of paramourship, a man has, in his dying moments, called his mistress by his name, acknowledged the family as his, and passed his estate to them as his lawful heirs. Much has been said of late years of the "Bothy system;" a deal has been written to shew that the licentiousness of Scotland in many parts greatly flowed from this system; but we believe that the evil complained of springs mainly out of the ruinous facility afforded by law for cloaking immorality, and legalising bastardy. Let it once be known in Scotland that all such irregularities are done and ended—that only before certain registered persons can any *legal* marriage be constituted, and we venture to say the Registrar-General's return will shew a happy change for the better, and that the land of Knox, Chalmers, and Guthrie will no more be, as it has been for generations, a land disfigured by sensuality almost as gross as in any land in Europe; but a land whose creed and whose practice are, in an ordinary degree, accordant.

The state of the Scottish marriage law is not only disgraceful and ruinous to Scottish morality, but it furnishes the vicious and designing with a means permanently of ensnaring others whom they entangle. Again and again, persons from other lands, utterly ignorant of the state of the case, have formed connections of an immoral nature with the immoral; and, not aware at all of their position, they have joined themselves not only partners with such persons in iniquity, but ruined for life, by being, unknown to themselves, and in a way undreamt of, legally constituted their husbands, and compelled to support them. And no one can tell the sorrow brought into many an English home by such anomalies. For generations Gretna Green was the El Dorado of sharpers, the heartbreak of parents, and the ruin of foolish girls. Certainly, this special evil has of late years been provided against, but the state in which matters still exist leaves room for change, radical and complete, and justifies the demand, on the part of England especially, that the Scottish marriage law shall be in all substantial respects assimilated to her own. Nor, while a few champions for Scottish rights may be found zealous for the maintenance even of such indefensible irregularities, have we the least idea that the people of Scotland, as a people, will say one word against a thorough reform. They will, we are persuaded, be only too glad to get rid of a state of things which is a scandal and a snare to rich and poor alike.

When the Yelverton case was tried in Scotland, before Lord Ardmillan, one of the most estimable of Scottish Judges, he decided in favour of Major Yelverton. When Miss Longworth appealed to a higher Scottish Court, it so happened that Lord Ardmillan had, by a death vacancy, or retirement, taken his seat in this higher tribunal; and having already adjudicated in the suit, he declined to try it again. Thus, the Lord Justice-General alone gave his judgment against Miss Longworth, while two other Judges decided in her favour. Had Lord Ardmillan voted, a tie would have ensued. Then came the appeal just heard. It was amazing, however, to note the acrimony with which Lord Ardmillan was handled by the Scottish Press. One would have thought, from the tone they adopted, that this admirable Judge had been Major Yelverton's brother. And one is the more amazed at such exhibitions, when one thinks of the long standing claim of Scotland to superior sagacity. But we need wonder at nothing when popular clamour is loud; for the same masses who applauded Miss Longworth cheered Madeline Smith, when, poor thing, under tremendous temptation, she poisoned, as seemed almost certain, the unhappy and poor spirited L'Angelier. We hope now that, for the sake of good order and morals, their clamours will take a wholesome direction, and that ere long the Lord Advocate will introduce a proper marriage law for his native land.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

IN EQUITY.

Before the full Court.

EQUITY APPEAL.

BROUGHTON V. RODD AND OTHERS.

The argument in this case was resumed, and lasted the whole day without being concluded.

JONES V. WALKER.—The following is an addition to the Chief Justice's judgment, or reasons for judgment, in this case—for transmission to the Privy Council: If, however, we put Jones's absolute sale to Robey out of the question, and consider the plaintiff still as simply a mortgagor entitled to redeem the property,—then I say that he has that right of redemption now, at this moment, by virtue of Walker's re-assignment, *without* paying the notes or any of them. Consequently, as it appears to me, the plaintiff was not injured by that transfer, and all ground of complaint, therefore, against either the defendant or Robey, in respect of the act, fails.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.—Thursday.

Before Mr. District Judge Cheeke.

SENTENCES.

William Kelly—larceny, twelve months' labour, Parramatta gaol.

Robert Grant—larceny, three months' labour, Parramatta gaol.

Robert Fletcher—larceny, six months' labour, Parramatta gaol.

Joseph Manning—unlawfully wounding, six months' labour, Sydney gaol.

Thomas Smith—larceny, twelve months, Parramatta gaol.

John Gilmour, obtaining money by false pretences, six months' labour, Maitland gaol.

George Marshall, embezzlement, twelve months' labour, Parramatta gaol.

William Vance—unlawfully wounding, three months, Parramatta gaol.

HUGHES V. HUGHES.

This was an appeal on behalf of the husband, under the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to quash or alter an order made by three justices of the peace at the Central Police Court, whereby the husband was directed to pay weekly the sum of 20*s*., for the term of three years, for the support of his wife. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Cory, appeared for the applicant, and Messrs. Roberts and Carroll for the respondent. A preliminary objection was taken by Mr. Roberts to his Honor's jurisdiction, inasmuch as the recognisance lodged with the clerk of the peace had not been approved of by the convicting justices as required by law. After hearing arguments on both sides, his Honor decided in favour of the objection. Some time was taken up in arguing a point taken by Mr. Roberts, as to the proper service of the notices in the case, which, however, was decided in favour of the applicant. The case was then gone into—which occupied the greater part of the day—and his Honor, after hearing the addresses of Mr. Cory and Mr. Roberts, confirmed the order made by the justices.

HART V. CLARK.

This was an appeal by John Hart, of Market-street, to set aside an order made by two justices at the Central Police Court, in which he was directed to pay 10*s*. weekly, for twelve months for the support of an illegitimate child, of which he was alleged to be the father. Mr. Roberts appeared for the respondent, and as no one appeared for the appellant, the order of the magistrates was confirmed.

This closed the business of the sessions.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Plans of distribution were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Humphery, in the undermentioned estates:

Alfred Hitchins (fourth), 1 7-81. in the £.

Robert Rae, preferential claims only.

Joseph Backhouse, 8*s*. 1 1-121. in the £, on preferent claims only.

Thomas O'Connor 2*s*. 3*d*. in the £.

Jessie Tout (subject to amendment by the insertion of another claim), 4*s*. 7*d*. in the £.

The rule nisi in the matter of Gritten v. Montagu was made absolute by consent.

Mr. Milford moved, on affidavits, for the release from sequestration of the estate of Thomas George Sawkins. His Honor took time to consider the matter.

William H. Thompson applied for leave to remove his furniture, and keep it in his possession, until it shall have been disposed of by the creditors at the third meeting. His Honor declined to make the order.

Orders were applied for, and granted, returnable on Thursday next, calling upon Taylor and Walker, and J. B. Lynch, insolvents, to show cause why attachments should not be issued against them, having neglected to file schedules in their respective estates.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Reuben Richards, a single meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Alfred Vine, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Charles B. Collett, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Harriet Spier, of Bathurst-street, Sydney, grocer. Liabilities, £143 0*s*. 9*d*. Assets, £15 13*s*. 2*d*. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

James Whitney, of Carr's Creek, Clarence River, labourer. Liabilities, £54 13*s*. 10*d*. Assets, £3. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, September 23.—Edward Bryan, William Bell, third, Thomas Callaghan, deceased, Ernest Cordes, James Cunningham, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, Smithers, Birrell, and Hosking.

Eleven prisoners were brought before the Court in custody. Of these, four were discharged and two were remanded for a week. One of the latter is a man named Graham, who was yesterday apprehended by detective Sanderson as Thomas Lappett, reported in the *Victoria Police Gazette* of December last, as a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large.

Henry Williamson, charged by Elizabeth his wife with having threatened to take her life, was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties, to keep the peace, or in default to be imprisoned one month.

Thomas Wightman was brought before the Court by constable Connor, who, about four o'clock in the morning, met him carrying a bag and a wire dish cover, and, his account of himself being unsatisfactory, took him into custody on suspicion of having stolen them. The property, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Knibb, of Crown-street, and the prisoner, failing to account for his possession, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Kirby was fined 20*s*. for having in a public place made use of obscene language.

Jane Matthews was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days, and Margaret Cotton three months, as idle and disorderly persons.

George Riley, alias John Cook, was brought before the Police Magistrate at the lockup, in irons, on remand from Cooma—having been apprehended at Seymour, on suspicion of being a party charged with an attempt at highway robbery at Inglewood, in Victoria, on the 21st May, 1863, and also on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Selby and Bennett, at Richardson's River, also in Victoria, on the 2nd November, 1863; and was remanded to Darlinghurst gaol until an opportunity occurs of forwarding him to Melbourne. A man named Smith, described as Riley's mate, it appears was shot dead by constable Saunders, who apprehended Riley.

On the summons paper were forty-eight cases. Two persons were fined 10*s*. each, on the prosecution of the Inspector of Hackney Carriages, for breaches of the by-laws; and Timothy Norton, for neglecting to pay a fare of 40*s*., was ordered to pay the amount, with 3*s*. damages by way of compensation for loss of time. Thomas M. Blakeny was fined 40*s*. in respect of each of three informations, on the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, for allowing filth to accumulate on premises belonging to him in Durand's-alley. William M. Gorman was fined 10*s*. each on three informations for obstructing the footway with goods; John Moses was fined 10*s*. and 20*s*. on two informations for like offences; and Alfred Warren, Godfrey Levy, John Wilson, Francis Fahy, and William Mansfield, 5*s*. each. Thomas Smith was fined 10*s*. for a breach of the Sewerage Act. Six persons were fined 10*s*. each for breaches of the Redfern Municipality by-laws. The rest were either struck out or postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. S. H. Pearce and Mr. G. C'M. Clarke.

John Bright, 54, was brought before the Court by senior-constable Conway, who apprehended him on Tuesday, in Prince-street, with a Chinaman and flannel shirt in his possession, subsequently found to have been stolen from Rolfe's paddock, being the property of Mary Paton, landlady of the Old Swan Inn, George-street. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month.

Ann Murphy, charged with begging in Victoria-street, and stated by the police to be an habitual mendicant, was sent to gaol for one week.

Annie M'Donnell was fined 10*s*., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for riotous behaviour in Charles-street, off Liverpool-street.

James Haydon, 38, was charged with stealing a silk handkerchief and the sum of £1 9*s*. from the person of John Mordaru, a man of colour, employed at the Turkish Baths. Prosecutor in evidence stated, that about midday on Tuesday, just after he had left the Blue Bell Inn, Phillip-street, prisoner and another man got hold of him and took the money and handkerchief from his pocket. He seized prisoner, but the other man got away. It appeared that prosecutor was rather the worse for liquor when he went to the public-house. Prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour in gaol.

James Hudson, a seaman belonging to the ship Caroline Coventry, for disobedience of lawful commands, was committed to twenty-four hours' imprisonment; and for disorderly conduct on board was fined 20*s*., with the alternative of twenty-four hours in gaol.

Edward Johnston, alias George Jenkins, remanded from yesterday, was charged with obtaining ten bags of flour, value £23 10*s*., from Durham and Irwin, by means of a valueless cheque, with intent to defraud. John Edward Irwin, of the firm of Durham and Irwin, produce brokers, in evidence stated that, on the 10th instant, came to their premises, and said his name was Woolnough, and wanted a ton of White's Valley flour, as he was anxious to try that brand. Witness told him he could have a ton at £13 10*s*. net cash. Prisoner said, "Very well, I'll take it." He gave a cheque on the Bank of Australasia for the amount, signed George Woolnough, and the flour was shipped to Newcastle, according to prisoner's order. The cheque was forwarded to the Union Bank to be paid to the credit of the firm, and they received notice from that bank that the cheque was dishonoured, a notification being produced to the effect that there was no account at the Bank of Australasia in the name of Woolnough. Prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

Samuel Hodge, who appeared to answer the complaint of William Reynolds, that he had stolen wood, value 3*s*. 6*d*., from land at Lane Cove held by plaintiff, was ordered to pay 20*s*. over and above the 3*s*. 6*d*. the value of the wood; in default of payment levy and distress, or imprisonment for seven days. Another case of the same kind against Jane Evans was withdrawn.

John Cummins, blacksmith, on remand, accused of forcibly entering a workshop and stealing therefrom two pairs of screw stocks and dies, value £3, the property of Edward Manning, was discharged.

Bridget Murphy was charged in the information of Thomas Hambly, butcher, Darlinghurst, with throwing a stone to the personal danger of complainant. Fined 1*s*. with costs of Court.

George Robinson, charged on the information of Esther Brown with using threatening language towards her, was bound over to keep the peace towards complainant for six months, and pay costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—Criminal Case—The Queen v. Underwood and another. Insolvency Appeal—In re the Tomago Coal Mining Company. Motions, &c.—Pitt v. Cobcroft, reference from chambers.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at eleven o'clock.—*Motions and Petitions*—Berry v. Eyard, part heard. Master's Office.—Re M. Bowman, committee's account; re Williamson and Trustee Act, charge; re Reid and others (infants), application of receiver; Sempill v. O'Connor, facts; Glasscock v. Foreman, to tax; re Crouch, a lunatic, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Ca Sa Motions.—Interpleader—Scanlon v. Kent.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION OF THE VAUDOUX HERETICS, OR SNAKE WORSHIPPERS OF HAITI.

We translate, from the *Opinion National*, the following account of an extraordinary Secret and Cannibal Sect, stated to have been in existence in the negro community of Haiti for upwards of sixty years past—a horrible superstition, which, through continuous misgovernment and defective education in that fine West Indian Island, appears, unhappily, to have greatly increased in numbers and influence during the last twenty years. The account is obviously authentic, and will, we think, be read with interest by our readers, as presenting grave and terrible facts for the consideration of all students of psychology and political economy.

"Do you know what the Vaudoux Sect is? Are you aware of the nature of the religion of the Emperor Soulouque—of the Law of the Adder or Serpent? The catechism of this sect—born on the soil of Africa, and spread abroad through most of the colonies—is of a very primitive simplicity. It is summed up in these seven commandments:—

(1.) Thou shalt adore the Serpent (*La Couleuvre*).
(2.) Thou shalt blindly obey the orders which it (the Serpent) shall give thee by the mouth of the Papa-loi, his High Priest.
(3.) Thou shalt not approach it with empty hands—so that it may grant thee what thou desirest.
(4.) Thou shalt never betray the secret of the mysteries.
(5.) Thou shalt dance in a state of intoxication round the Holy Arch of the Serpent.
(6.) Thou shalt sacrifice to the Serpent she goats, fowls, *and, if possible, children.*
(7.) Thou shalt drink the blood and eat the flesh of the victim.

The existence of the seventh commandment has long been doubted, so faithfully has the secret of the Vaudoux been kept; but, at length, the truth has been made manifest. The eye of the law has penetrated into the midst of the bloody mysteries of this religious cannibalism, against which all the teachings of Catholicism have remained powerless; for it is a circumstance strange and worthy of serious thought that the worshippers of the serpent are all Catholics and sons of Catholics; men who frequent the churches, tell the beads of the rosary, adore the holy images and relics, burn wax candles before images of the Virgin, and make a plentiful use of holy water. Let us state what has been discovered.

It was in the middle of last December, at Bizoton, near the very gates of the capital of the Haitian Republic, that an individual named Congo Gellé received from the Vaudoux god the order that he should offer a human sacrifice unto that deity. At such a cost good fortune was to visit his humble home. In concert with his sister, Jeanne Gellé, Congo thus resolved to sacrifice to the Serpent his own niece, little Claircine, daughter of Clair Gellé, a child between seven and eight years of age. The young girl was taken, on the 27th of December, to the house of a man named Julien Nicolas, who—seconded by other adepts, Floreal, Guerrier, and a woman named Beyard—tied the child's arms and legs. Claircine was then carried away to the house of Floreal, and put into a mysterious place, called "*Humfort*," in the language of the initiated. There she remained for four days, and, on Wednesday the 30th of December, at ten o'clock at night, the victim was again carried off to the house of Congo Gellé. The time for the horrible sacrifice was come.

Jeanne Gellé seized her niece by the neck and strangled her, whilst Floreal pressed her ribs and Guerrier held her feet. The corpse was stretched out on the ground, and Floreal skinned it with a knife, after he had cut off the head. This operation was scarcely finished before Jeanne Gellé, Floreal, Guerrier, Congo, Nereine (wife of Floreal), Julian Nicholas, and the woman Roseida and Beyard rushed on the body of the victim—devoured the still palpitating flesh, and drank the yet warm blood.

After this horrible feast the cannibals repaired to the house of Floreal with the head of poor Claircine, off which, having boiled it with yams, they ate the fleshy parts. The skull, thus divested of flesh, having been placed on the altar, Jeanne rang a little bell, and the adepts executed a religious dance—encircling the altar and singing a sacred song—probably the famous Vaudoux hymn:

Eh! Eh! bomba! hen! hen!
Canga bafio te!
Canga moune de le,
Canga de ki la
Canga li!

The ceremony having ended, the skin and entrails of Claircine were buried near Floreal's horse. Already, in vases which were to be carefully preserved, they had set aside as much of the blood of the victim as was left. As to the bones, they were reduced to ashes, for the pulverized remains of them were to be similarly preserved. The sacred task accomplished, the worshippers of the Serpent separated, agreeing to meet together again on the 6th of January (the Feast of Epiphany) when a fresh sacrifice was to be offered. The victim, concealed in Floreal's house, was got ready for the sacrificial knife. It was, this time, a young girl, named Loasma, whom Nereine had stolen on the main road of Leogane. The officers of justice were happily informed of the fact, and the man-eaters were condemned to death by a jury, and executed on the 6th or 7th of February last.

Let us hasten to observe that the adepts of the Vaudoux do not constitute in Haiti more than a little group of persons scattered in the midst of the mass of the population, and that as soon as the crime became known an immense indignation burst forth,—so much so that the guilty parties would have been torn to pieces at the moment of their arrest, had not an imposing military force kept the people at a distance. We may also add that, after the execution of the condemned, a loud cry arose from the multitude of "*Long live the President Geffrard! Civilization for ever!*"

The Vaudoux Sect has been condemned, proscribed, and subjected to severe penalties by all the Governments which have followed each other in Haiti since the War of Independence. Toussaint-L'Ouverture forbade, by a decree dated the 4th of January, 1806, under pain of the bastinado and imprisonment, all the practices, the assemblies, and the dances of these sectaries. Dessalines, then no more than the Lieutenant of Toussaint-L'Ouverture, had fifty of them killed with the bayonet in 1801, and, after he came to the throne, exerted himself to the utmost to clear the country of this shameful superstition.

The Vaudoux Sect lost nearly all its credit under the enlightened governments of Petion and Boyer, but the worst instincts of African barbarism showed themselves once more when Soulouque came into power, that chief being one of those affiliated to the Vaudoux Sect—a worshipper of the Serpent. A papa-loi had predicted, in 1841, that he would be called upon to restore the imperial throne, and after the realisation of the prophecy Soulouque showed that he entertained a sense of the obligation. He openly protected the Vaudoux, and, escaping sometimes out of his palace during the night, used to go and kiss the Serpent and take part in the mysteries of this African mode of worship. The papa-lois were his councillors, and he made them go through frequent conjurations and absurd practices, with a view to obviate the effect of charms and witchcraft, supposed to have been put into force against himself and his family.

From that time forth the Vaudoux Sect was considerably extended, and we see what it has come to now. May the Haitians, profiting by the great disclosure which has been made in their midst, give themselves up, for the future, only to enlightened guides, and may the President Geffrard be enabled to extirpate this horrible heresy! To be very strict against it is a duty; but, as regards sects, this principle is one which must not be forgotten—sects rarely give way to force. If a sect is persecuted, it concentrates its energies, and envelopes itself in more profound obscurity, but still it persists. To overthrow the Vaudoux there is but one infallible means—one sovereign remedy—and that is the amplification of public instruction.

INNER LIFE OF GRANT'S TROOPS, DRAWN BY THEMSELVES.

The Dublin weekly *Freeman's Journal*, of 16th July, extracts two letters from the *New York Herald* as follows:—

"Head-quarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina. In the Field, Saturday, June 25th, 1864.—For the past few days the heat has been almost unendurable, opening a very Pandora's box of miseries, whose influences, if long continued, must surely crush every spark of energy out of man and beast. Heat! dust!! flies!!! Suffocating heat! blinding dust! torturing flies! The thermometer reported at 98 to 100 under the canvas of our tents. The flies swarming everywhere, settling upon hands and faces, biting sharply, buzzing annoyingly, provoking men to profanity, irritating horses to madness. Melting heat, perspiration flowing freely from every pore, saturating woollen garments, and leaving the body at night in a state of cold clammy discomfort. No breath of air to relieve the stifling heat; scarce any water to cleanse away the dust; and the crawling, biting, buzzing insects pestering with impunity. Could the plagues of Egypt have been greater? Really, the heat is almost intolerable, and unless we soon have grateful and heavy showers to cool the atmosphere and replenish the empty watercourses, there is likely to be sickness and distress. Let the righteous pray for refreshing rain!"

"Head-quarters, Second Corps, Saturday, June 25:—Another exceedingly oppressive day, and the mercury still rising. Military operations of an active character are by common consent as it were, for the time being, suspended. No rain has fallen for more than three weeks, and the natural advantages for procuring water in this part of the country being of a very limited character, a drought is, perhaps, the most fatal enemy which confronts this army. The results of this state of affairs are causing serious apprehension; and, indeed, they are already being developed in the form of sickness among the troops. To-day, the ambulancers have been engaged almost exclusively in carrying sick men from the front to the hospitals in the rear."

The Dublin weekly *Freeman*, of July 23, has also the following from the *Irish American*:—The annexed letter is from the younger son of the late Colonel Michael Doheny, communicating to his mother the intelligence of the safety of his brother, who is captain in the Corocran Legion. He gives a fearful account of the manner in which some of the bravest regiments of the army of the Potomac have been slaughtered during the recent engagements before Petersburg:—

"Head-quarters of the 2nd Corps Train, June 23, 1864.—Michael was safe at daylight this morning, although the legion was cut to pieces in the charge last night. There must be some Divine Being taking care of him; he has lost every man of his own company, and was hit three times through the hat. We had just changed hats the night before for luck, he taking mine, and I his. They are fighting fiercely to-day; but I am fully confident he will come out all right. The whole Tammany regiment was captured in the fight yesterday. Your obedient servant is the last of the race, and will go home in glory on the 28th. Our time was up at twelve o'clock on yesterday, and at two the whole regiment was on their way to Richmond. The Brigade was flanked in the morning, but the 42nd refused to leave the works, and nobly held the position until surrounded and ordered to surrender; even then they they would not give up, but were forced out of our own breastworks by a Georgia Brigade. The Rebels used us pretty badly yesterday. The 1st and 2nd brigades of our division were nearly all killed or captured in the first part of the fight; and just at nightfall, the Corcoran legion was ordered to charge and retake the lost ground. The Rebels let them come well forward before they fired a shot; but when they got within good range they fired, and, my God, how they piled the ground with dead and dying. For two hours the wounded of the legion kept coming in, and many were left to die in front of the Rebel position. Your son,—Morgan."

NATAL.

(*From the Yeoman, September 10th.*)

No one can adequately understand how completely it is the fashion of the British colonies to reproduce the representative Briton, without having either travelled through a selection of the thirty or forty colonies which own Queen Victoria for mistress, or, a somewhat easier process, traversed the seas of newspapers which reflect our brethren and cousins in all their ways and phases, their businesses and pleasures, their joys and sorrows, their downlyings and uprisings, their goings in and comings out. Whatever the country and climate, the original John stands forth unaltered in full relief. A Frenchman once settled out of France acclimatises with wonderful facility. He casts his skin like any snake, and moulting his Gallic feathers shines forth in extraneous plumes serene and gorgeous. The Spaniard living among Indians Indianises apace; and the Portuguese descendants of De Gama and Albuquerque are only distinguishable from the Hindoo by their skin. The British colonist remains intact; and he who has taken up the leading journal of one colony and read through its pages may apply the larger portion of it, with scarcely a variety, to any other of them. In all alike he will find the same Queen's representative, elaborately affable and passive; the minister of the day, a Pitt, or a Sibthorp, as the writer pleases; the wealthy landowner or merchant, abused as a vampire because wealthy; the patriot, highminded and penniless, ready to die upon the altar of his country—for a consideration; the parliamentary broil and the municipal squabble anent some particular canal, railway, or port, without which the colony must be irretrievably ruined; the most learned divine in the world, the best physician in the world, the 'cutest lawyer in the world, the great political indignation meeting, the great missionary meeting, with a live missionary in attendance; the farming meeting, the music meeting, and the wonderful performances of Signor Billsmithi, christened William Smith, who has recently had the honour of appearing before her Majesty and the Royal Family, as per programme. Equally, too, through all this froth and fury, splash and splutter, the inward energy shines out, and it is evident that the effervescent fooleries and sparrings of mimic wars are but the spray tossed up on the crest of the advancing billow. Slower or faster, but everywhere deep and strong, the wave of colonial life presses on. As the white man advances the savage recedes, and a mimic London is born amid the stumps of the aboriginal wilderness. In Australia, except perhaps in the Maori realm, we have no ante-civilisation departure point by which to measure our march, but in the other quarters of the globe it is otherwise. Where the Anglo-Saxon has taken up his home in the very focus of heathenism the contrast is perfectly startling, and black against white most inadequately expresses the glaring divergence which stands out in the South African papers between the invasion of English civilisation and the receding barbarism of Cafreland.

About the time when Batman, Fawkner, and Co. were startling the kangaroos from their peaceful nibblings on the banks of the Yarra, and Colonel Gawler was founding what, upon the whole, has turned out to be the most respectable of the Australian colonies, a shipload of their fellow-countrymen planted themselves on the sultry wastes of Natal. The land presented a series of abrupt descents from a mountainous interior rent by tremendous torrents, but on the seashore eminently fertile. The natives were few and sparse in the immediate vicinity, but in the background very many and very troublesome. For an African monarch their sovereign was not extraordinarily unmanageable. He was addicted to murder when either in a good humour or a bad one, but although when savage or frisky given to letting off the steam by cutting a few hundred or thousand tawny throats, his wholesome dread of gunpowder protected the white ones. Fights occasionally broke out between the colonists and the natives, and isolated murders were not unfrequent, but the settlers never had to experience anything like the stubborn resistance offered to those of New Zealand by the Maories. By little and little, persons of some capital and more enterprise were attracted to the locality—retired Indian officers, merchants from the Cape turned farmers, and Dutchmen pressing on, like the Australian squatters, for wider pastures. Thus Natal grew, but very slowly. A quarter of a century passed quickly over its head, during which it continued to vegetate unnoticing and unnoticed.

All of a sudden, this bit of Europe let into Africa has started into life. For "Melbourne read Durban, and, on a reduced scale, the details of the one will do for the other. In the *Natal Mercury* we find pretty much the same sayings and doings as in the Victorian *Argus*—vice-regal speeches, ministerial programmes, opposition speeches, official replies, railways running in and out, ships coming and going by the dozen, new companies starting up on every side, political meetings, religious meetings, music meetings, all the machinery of a future nation, and all the flush of a young settlement. New roads are being made on every side, railroads are being vigorously pushed into the far interior, the export of wool goes on multiplying year by year, the sugar plantations are counted by the hundreds, and those of cotton by the thousands. The soil is not particularly rich, the harbours few and inferior, the climate sultry and enervating, and at first sight the sudden start of the colony is an enigma. A visit to the out-plantations explains the whole mystery. Natal, wiser in its day than Victoria, raises the dearest articles with the cheapest labour. With the thermometer averaging above 80 degrees, she does not go in for wheat and oats because wheat and oats are grown in England, where the temperature is twenty degrees lower, but sticks to cotton and sugar, which give treble the profit. Where white labour costs five shillings a day, and brown eighteen-pence, she prefers the dusky and cheaper agriculturist. What gold is to us coolie labour is to her. When a fresh cargo of Indian labourers heaves in sight it is heralded as a battle won. When British colonists arrive they are welcome, but their coming makes no sensation. If they stop away it is no great difference. Let the coolie, on the contrary, be removed, and the whole industry of the colony would come to a dead lock.

It is rather remarkable, considering what an enormous portion of Australia is tropical or semi-tropical in its character, to observe the either indifference or repugnancy with which the idea of utilising Oriental labour is regarded among us. A very short time will have elapsed before Carpentaria will be thoroughly colonised, but the labour used will not be that of the white man. Already in Queensland this is found out. The agriculture of Brisbane and the Burdekin is rapidly diverging from that of New South Wales and Victoria. Cotton, sugar, arrowroot, indigo, tobacco are taking the place of the cereal crops. To grow these the coolie and the Chinaman are nearly as effective as the European, and infinitely cheaper. Tropical agriculture has always been more remunerative than cereal agriculture, but its unhealthiness is in direct proportion to the profit. Even in Virginia and the Carolinas the white population, though acclimatised for a couple of centuries, is unable to face the deadly malaria of the rice fields. The labour of the Asiatic with the North Australians and the future farmers of the Murray valley is a proximate necessity. No man will grow wheat when he can get four times the return for sugar, and he cannot grow this at a profit if he have to pay the extraordinary wages that will always, for such unhealthy and disagreeable work, be demanded by his countrymen. In this respect it is good to follow where success has been already achieved, and the success of the Mauritius in the past, and of Natal in the present shows what is to be done. When the Slave Emancipation Act was passed, Mauritius was no better, or rather worse off than Jamaica. On the brink of ruin, she jumped at one bound into unlimited wealth. Her sole advantage was proximity to India, and the intelligence which enabled her to make use of it. From the outset, the planters there adopted a singularly bold policy. They did not grope on molewise, inch by inch, afraid, as some are, to work a-head of what is positively present before their eyes. In the year 1842 the immigration, under a prohibitory policy, had almost ceased, being down to an annual total of 83. By the end of that year, however, the barriers were removed, and during 1843, the colony having been brought almost to a stand-still in its industrial operations, owing to the lack of labour—in this year no fewer than 34,525 coolies were introduced, at a cost to the colonial revenue—the planters paying nothing—of £196,827. This is the largest influx that has ever taken place in Mauritius. At the end of the year 1842 there were about 19,000 coolies in the island, namely, 18,105 males and 888 females. This number by the end of 1861 had increased to 158,922 males and 65,928 females, or a total of 224,850, about 52,000 of whom had been born on the island. The plan pursued is very simple. By regulations established in India, to which, of course, the legislation of the Mauritius is assimilated, emigrants are engaged for terms of five years at certain specified wages, and with the distinct understanding that, at the expiry of the term of service, they can obtain their passage from the Mauritius to their native country free of expense. The planter—or, as in this case we should term him, the hirer—pays the passage from India to the Mauritius, while the Government, or rather the public, defray the cost of return. The wages paid to the coolies thus introduced are framed on a fixed and graduated scale of 10*s*. per month for the first year, 11*s*. per month for the second year, and so on, till the fifth and last year of the term finds the labourer in receipt of 14*s*. per month, with due provision in the shape of rations. As an average throughout, the cost of the coolies, estimating wages passage from India, and rations, is £2 per month, to which of course must be appended the public charge as paid by the Mauritius Government of their return passage to India. What has been done so successfully in the African colonies will in no long space of time be initiated perforce in Australia; but it is as well to anticipate the future, so that we may go with full deliberation into the movement upon which the exceptional prosperity of Mauritius and Natal are to all appearance permanently based.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Meteorological Observations for the week ending September 17th, 1864.

Day.	Barometer corrected to 32 Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Direction of Wind. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Force of Wind. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Humidity.	Temperature. Maximum Shade.	Minimum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Ozone. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Rain Gauge.
Sun. Sept. 11	29·610	29·580	NW	E	W	W	10	1	66	67·9	49·6	105·6	7	5	0·110
Monday ...12	·580	·561	WNW	ENE	W	NNW	7	0	71	69·1	49·2	115·9	5	3	0·027
Tuesday ...13	·559	·568	W by N	W	W	NNW	8	5	83	70·5	49·6	130·0	5	3	0
Wed. ...14	·440	·225	W	E	E	NNW	8	5	88	70·7	49·6	135·0	2	2	0
Thursday ...15	·193	·306	W by N	W	W	W	8	5	88	69·6	48·5	111·5	5	2	0·195
Friday ...16	·535	·536	WNW	W by S	W by S	0	2	0	55	69·2	48·6	113·0	5	3	0
Saturday ...17	·620	·603	W	ENE	NE	NE	0	0	49	69·3	48·6	135·0	5	3	0
Mean.....	29·571	29·484					5·8	2·7	65·3	68·9	48·8	116·9	5·1	3·1	0·332

REMARKS.

September 11th.—9 a.m., cloudy, thin dew, thunder and lightning in N.E. at night; 3 p.m., fine; 9 p.m., fine and clear.
12th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine, heavy bank of clouds to N.E., clouds coming from S.W.; 9 p.m., fine.
13th.—9 a.m., fine and clear; 3 p.m., fine and clear; 9 p.m., fine.
14th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m. fine, clouds coming from W.; 9 p.m., fine and calm.
15th.—9 a.m., fine, send coming rapidly from W.; 3 p.m., fine, with strong wind; 9 p.m., fine.
16th.—9 a.m., fine, cool wind; 3 p.m, fine, clouds from S.W.; 9 p.m., fine, calm, and clear.
17th.—9 a.m., fine and clear; 3 p.m., fine and clear; 9 p.m., fine and clear.
Mean temperature of water in the Bay, 61·0.
The force of wind is estimated in pounds on the square foot, from 0 to 56, according to the Observer's judgment.
The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.
The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.
The amount of ozone is determined by Dr. Moffat's test.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The following order, *verbatim et literatim*, is said to have been received by an undertaker from an afflicted widower:—"Sur—Sur—my waif is ded, and Wants to be berried to-morro. At Wunner klok. U knows wair to dig the Hole—bi the side of my too Uther waifs—Let it be deep."—*New York Paper.*

The crinoline is fast disappearing in Parisian circles. At the watering places abroad it is quite abandoned, and it is said that in another twelve months the crinoline will be unknown in Paris.—*Court Journal.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows:—

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LANDSEER AMONG THE LIONS.

(From the Saturday Review, July 23.)

So far as the nation has any general sentiment on matters of art, we are afraid that it goes decidedly beyond even those expressions of impatience with which Admiral Walcott yearly bewails, in the House of Commons, the non-appearance of the Nelson Lions. The companions of our great naval hero are annually dropping off; the sacred band who wish, before they die, to see his tardy monument honoured by completion are greyhaired and few; and we cannot be surprised if they are not altogether satisfied even by that which has so often appeased men and members—the mellifluous assurances of Mr. Cowper that the work has been placed in the very best of hands, and is rapidly approaching completion. An injudicious article which appeared last autumn in a Government journal, too faithfully backing up the Board of Works, increased the public annoyance by its loud and almost menacing, though still unfulfilled, assurances. People are now beginning to pass Trafalgar-square with ejaculations of despair as they see the vivacious ragamuffins of London pelting each other on the parallelograms where the lions should be, and are not; whilst classical Peers and æsthetic Commoners mentally address Sir Edwin in the words of Cicero on a similarly trying occasion—*Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? Quamdiu etiam leo iste tuus nos eludet?*

Our main object in drawing attention to this matter is to show that this impatience, natural as we must confess it to be, is, however, without just foundation. The lioness herself, as we are told, brings forth her cub with pain, and but once a year; and we think there are excellent reasons, arising from those inevitable laws of art which even Sir Edwin cannot evade, why the gestation of his specimen of *felis leo* should be prolonged through several seasons. Yet, meanwhile, we cannot but sympathize with the regret which must be felt by an artist so distinguished and so respected when he reads the debates, or hears of the popular clamour, and reflects how the years are going by. Nothing, we should think, could be more annoying to him than such rash and premature newspaper compliments as those already alluded to, which anticipate the verdict before the work itself is in court, and even, by a strange clumsiness of adulation, raise (if we could believe them) untoward expectations of its success. We refer to the remark of the *Times* (August 25, 1863), that "only one lion has been modelled; a slight variation in treatment will enable the artist to adapt this one design to his four pedestals." It is hardly needful to observe that so mechanical a proceeding as this would be not only totally opposed to everything that, in a long course of honoured practice, Landseer has displayed, but would be quite unworthy of any artist. No "variation in treatment," whatever that hazy phrase may be supposed to imply, could make a single model do duty for four attitudes. With every other finely-organized creature, a lion, like the poet's cloud—

> Moveth altogether, if it moves at all;

but we beg the reader's pardon for insisting, except in connexion with the many "lions in the path" of our distinguished artist, on a fact so obvious.

Without more than an allusion to the current rumour which speaks of certain annoyances said to have arisen in connexion with the studio where the work has been carried on, we think we have already indicated sufficient external causes at once to explain the retardation of this important work, and to allay the impatience which has been publicly expressed, but to which Mr. Cowper's last replies supply no very consolatory medicine. There may, however, be another, and, as it might be called, a more inward cause of delay, weightier than all the rest taken together, to which we think it worth while to draw attention, from its bearing on a curious point in art which has at all times been the subject of interest and of discussion. The great German critic, Lessing, wrote a book to explain the essential distinctions between poetry and sculpture. The distinctions between sculpture and painting might supply matter for a second "Laocoon;" but our attempt must be of a humbler and a more limited nature.

We have selected the task undertaken by Sir Edwin Landseer as the text for our remarks; but, in attempting to show the technical difficulties which beset the attempt to turn from the brush to the modelling-stick, we must deprecate at once the idea that we have the Nelson guardians in view. Great as the difficulties appear to us in this case, they are scarcely such as may not yield to united patience and genius. We know that Landseer has brought these powerful allies to his aid; and we believe, further, that the practice of modelling has been more or less familiar to him, as it is said to have been to Correggio, during many years of his career as a painter. Thus, whilst desirous to avoid an idle flourish of trumpets, we may fairly add that we look forward to the final result with that hope which the name of the artist warrants. Should our expectations be unfulfilled, we shall find, in the laws of art—laws too large and powerful for man to contend against in even battle—an explanation of anything less than triumph. Meanwhile, if there be any truth in our conception of the peculiar and inherent arduousness of the task, even when undertaken under the most favourable circumstances, it is probable that we may turn to this for the main reason of delay, and may find, in the delay itself so much complained of by those who perhaps have not fully put themselves in Sir Edwin's place, the best security for future success. At any rate, the efforts of a great artist to do justice to his work and to himself demand a respectful forbearance. Most travellers will have noticed, within the choirs of monastic churches abroad, an inscription consisting of the single word, Silentium. No better device could be found for the artist's work-room. But so many and such loud words have been raised about this matter, that we have been tempted to break silence ourselves in the hope of securing it for Landseer.

We do not attach great value to the phrase that sculpture is the noblest of the arts. The expression has probably been handed down by some vague tradition from the Roman world, and, like the phrase "high art," is too misty to signify more than the prepossession of those who use it. If, however, noblest be explained as most difficult, the propriety of the word, we apprehend, will be less open to question. Sculpture, it has often been argued, is the most difficult of the arts of design, because, depending as it does on light and shade alone, and limited by its materials to a narrow range of subjects, it not only drives the sculptor to prefer the most difficult class of themes within that range, but requires at the same time the greatest skill and refinement in representing them. Painting, indeed, finds more than half her motives in the human form. But, commanding colour, she is able to satisfy the eye with far less accuracy in the general delineation of form, and to give the expression sought with much less labour. Attitudes in a picture are simply unlimited. Their meaning may be elucidated by subsidiary figures, or by accessories almost without number. The sky may give half the significance to the hero's features. The brilliancy of her dress may denote the heroine. All these aids are wanting to him who works in bronze or marble. If he has not, as may be urged, the extra difficulty of colour, this is compensated by the perfect knowledge of human form essential to his success. Probably it is easier to model a little than to paint a little, at least in oils, where the routine of manual processes is so complex. But we are supposing our sculptor to aim at excellence. Besides, he must, anyhow, have a Rembrandt-like command of light and shade, for these are his colours. Indeed, as if his requirements were not already more than sufficient for most human powers, he sometimes calls in colour itself, and we cannot be surprised if so rash an ambition meets with failure. Without, however, discussing this point, it is already clear that the sculptor will have enough on his hands. And we must add the further difficulty that his materials not only restrict him in the nature, but in the variety and composition, of the groups possible in modelling; whilst, lastly, by requiring an enormous length of time in their manipulation, the chance that the first idea and first flush of feeling may pass before the work is complete is immensely increased.

Such an art as this will be acknowledged, we think, to be the most arduous, and at the same time (for in the Fine Arts, as we have often argued, the words are convertible) the most intellectual. At any rate, perfection in it has been certainly not so comparatively common as in painting. And let us here remark, before returning to our main subject, on the ludicrous impossibility of effecting anything in sculpture that can in the very least deserve the name, by any mere mechanical process, be the means never so ingenious. It is with a mixture of shame and disgust that we see what is named "Photo-Sculpture" not only lauded by some of our contemporaries, but inviting the unwary to waste their money in propagating the pretended art by a joint-stock company. Those, indeed, who "patronise the invention," as the phrase goes, from the petty passion for novelty, deserve no better fate than to throw away their cash. We cannot pretend to pity them, if the ugly stare of the photograph—which it is happily hopeless to secure from fading—be perpetuated in the distorted and lifeless plaster or "Parian" dolls which the Art Union Societies, we have no doubt, will eagerly disseminate amongst their customers. But to those who are accessible to higher motives than the lust for cheap art or a novel kind of article, we would say that every one who gives his aid to such an invention as this does so much to the injury of some real artist, and to the increase of the depression under which sculpture has so long languished. A true likeness is something caught from the mind of one man by the mind of another; and this cannot be done by twenty times twenty cameras, all working together. In the nature of things, "Photo-Sculpture" is a sham art. And every sham art, as English manufacturers are beginning to discover, is the death of a genuine art. "These are things," as old Blake said of something similar, "that we artists HATE." And all true lovers of art will hate them likewise.

Even should it not be allowed that Sculpture is harder than Painting—which is one of those points on which it is probably hopeless to expect agreement—it will be confessed that those conditions which render sculpture difficult, and divide it from painting, explain why it must be enormously hard to step from the practice of one to that of the other. It is true that form and specific character are the study of both; but the study must, in general, be infinitely more rigorous that qualifies a man to carve than to paint. This is an obstacle which, no doubt, would not exist for a painter whose design had the precision which we admire, for instance, in Ingres or Mulready. But, supposing the knowledge at hand, the attitude of mind under which Form has been contemplated during a sculptor's whole life differs essentially from the painter's. The one has thought of figures, probably dressed, at any rate in every attitude and variety of motion, grouped in perspective, surrounded and brought out by foreground and distance and atmosphere, assisted and emphasized by colour. The reader will not require us to complete the contrasted picture. Let us draw attention, however, to one special point of more technical difference. The sculptor has had to consider by what elevations and sinkings of surface, by what refinement of curve or brilliancy of angle, he can secure effective light and shade within the limits of truth to nature. To gain this knowledge, it is not too much to say, has been rarely found to require less than many years of sedulous practice. Few Englishmen, at least, have learned it in tolerable perfection. And we are sure that if any such sculptor had been invited, meanwhile, to acquire as great a command over colour, he would have rejected the proposal as fatal to progress in his own art. There is a single statue in the Louvre, ascribed to Agasias the Ephesian, which displays anatomical knowledge so great that Reynolds is said to have remarked, "To learn that alone might consume the labour of a whole life." The supposed exceptions to our statement shall be presently noticed. But we have not yet exhausted the peculiar perplexities of the subject. Not only is this burden of study imperative on the true sculptor, but the manual process of employing it must also be conquered. He must acquire the exact skill how to impress, first on the clay, and then on the stone, the due amount of configuration, the exact balance of surface, which shall express form under the conditions of light and shadow. So laborious is this that it is well known that many famous sculptors have never mastered it; whilst many others, again, have devoted their lives to execute the figures which go down to posterity under the names, perhaps, of Flaxman or Thorwaldsen.

Let us note, also, that this technical difficulty is increased by the diversity in treatment required when bronze is substituted for marble. A clay model, from the non-transparency of the plaster in which it is to be reproduced and preserved for carving, necessitates a slight difference in detail of manipulation from the marble; but there is a wider interval between the surface which will tell in plaster and that which will have its effective light and shade when translated into bronze. Bronze also, as is probably better known, admits—and, by admitting, may be said to require—a bolder style in attitude and grouping, and a more complex system of lines and folds, than stone can carry. It is physically impossible to render a horse, for example, satisfactorily in stone. But the greater cohesion of the metallic particles, especially when iron is called in to aid the bronze internally, allows the supports to be much smaller and more distant, and permits a far wider displacement of the centre of gravity in the figure. Bronze, to use the proper phrase, allows of a more open or extended attitude than marble; whilst, at the same time, certain textures can be more closely imitated in it. There arises hence a great temptation to reproduce such features as hair too literally, and thus to sacrifice inevitably the prominence of the highest elements in sculpture—form and expression. A conspicuous example of this wrong bias in art may be seen in Baron Marochetti's "Cœur de Lion," which we call an essentially vulgar and low-class work, precisely on the grounds that call forth the wonder of ignorant spectators; the loose portions of the harness and armour being completely realised, the mane and hair next, whilst the forms are weak and inaccurate, and the features a blank. This is a practical anti-climax in art; it shows, however, that the designer (having been educated in France) was not ignorant of the properties of bronze. These have been hitherto very little studied in England. Our sculptors could hardly help discovering that a horse in metal could stand alone; but, beyond this, the equestrian groups of recent times in London rarely show a trace that the characteristics of metal have been taken advantage of, or even observed; whilst the treatment of our bronze standing figures, from Chantrey to Behnes, is all but identical with the style which the fragility of marble renders necessary. The contemporary life-size statue of James II., said to be by the Fleming Gibbon (better known by his imitative feats in wood), which is *perdu* behind the Banquetting House in Whitehall, though conventional in style and already much wasted by the weather, is the only marked exception that we can remember.

We have entered into some details upon this curious subject because, although we have no novelty whatever to claim in setting them forth, yet the common language in which sculpture is discussed in England—and the remarks we may add, which the delay in Landseer's Lions has called forth—seem to show that even common and obvious points about the art are little familiar to the public. Hence, in a great degree, that degraded condition of our sculpture which every one confesses. There is no truer sentence than that of Mr. Ruskin:—"There is but one way for a nation to obtain good art—to enjoy it." And to such enjoyment there is no enemy so fatal as ignorance. Had these much-desired beasts been sooner forthcoming, we should have known that they had been "modelled up," at six shillings a day, by those worthy underlings of the studio who, alas! have more than a lion's share in the works of certain living celebrities. There is no limit to the time which, in any circumstances, true art may require. We saw the other day, exhibited at Mr. Holloway's, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, a small bronze lion, the study for which alone (but then it is a masterpiece) had taken more than six months' labour, from Haehnel, the Saxon animal sculptor—an artist whose work, we may add, is highly appreciated by Landseer. But, without pursuing the subject further, we think we have made it clear that for an artist, be he never so skilled in painting, to take up serious sculpture, is likely to be a task of no slight difficulty. We can give a close illustration from music. A thorough knowledge of music, and a natural instinct for it, perfected by study, are essential to success for every performer. Yet we know that, unless each had practised his great contemporary's instrument incessantly from childhood, Joachim could no more change places with Hallé than any one in the concert-room could take the place of either. We think it must be the same with the sister Muses of the pallet and the chisel.

Degrees, however, of familiarity with the nearest-related form of art may exist, and, as we have indicated in case of Landseer, may lessen the labour of bridging the chasm. It is to the existence of such interchanged practice that we may attribute the partial success which three or four artists (we question whether more can be named of any distinction) have obtained as painters and as sculptors. A few little bas-reliefs are assigned to Giotto. Verocchio left some scanty specimens in casting and in painting. Raffaelle's alleged "Dolphin and Child," Durer's cabinet carvings, and the like, are curiosities rather than examples. Of the ancients we have no specimens remaining in the more fragile art. Da Vinci's equestrian group perished in the model. In fact, man is an animal who lives but few years, has only two thumbs, eight fingers, and one head, and is hence fated to spoil the beauty of philosophical theories by not completing the circle which they trace out for him. When people carelessly assert that "the greatest men in the art have been great both as painters and as sculptors," Buonarroti is the one real exception on which they are founding their rule. And, astonishing as was his genius, we must yet agree with those critics who have argued that in him the profoundest of Christian painters was sacrificed—in all but that one magnificent instance which renders the Sistine Chapel the Parthenon of Christendom—to an attempt to master sculpture. Of his figures, how many are unfinished—how few of those that he completed are satisfactory! But this is too large a subject to be noticed casually, and we must shelter ourselves under the example of Reynolds, when terminating his lectures, if our last words on the difficulty of success in these two arts are the lesson conveyed by the name of Michel Angelo.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG ON FUNERAL POMP.

(From the London Review, July 9.)

A WELL-KNOWN nobleman, who lived in the Regent's-park, used to observe that he enjoyed a wet Sunday, because it spited "that beast, the people." The King of Wurtemberg seems to have died in a somewhat similar frame of mind. He has left a will to say that he hates ceremony, and wishes to be buried quietly. He will not lie in state, he tells us, "to be gaped at by sight-seers and lovers of etiquette." His language on the subject is almost ill-tempered. The bare notion of anybody coming to look at his coffin exasperates him. Indeed, the excellent monarch thinks all such curiosity a species of lounging, and only fit for a *flaneur*. Accordingly, he begs pardon in ironical terms of "all idlers" for robbing them of a "capital opportunity" of gazing at vain and unmeaning show, and desires that he may be buried in the presence of his chaplain, his chamberlain, and his adjutant alone. There is a rough and royal cynicism about this that gives us an insight into the character of the man. It does not appear that his reserve comes from any particular sensitiveness to the transitory character of earthly distinctions, or to the conviction that death levels all men to the ranks. "Dieu seul est grand, mes frères," was the moral drawn from the French preacher from the coffin of a great monarch. But the orator did not reproach his audience with crowding round the pall, or fixing their eyes too curiously on the funeral pageant. There is at such seasons, at all events, one lesson to be learnt from going to the spectacle which those may miss who stay away; and the dislike of the old King of Wurtemburg to public funerals can hardly be taken as a mark of a serious turn for religious humility. His last will and testament—if we are to pronounce an opinion—is probably more tinged with peevishness than with piety. Indeed, it suggests to the candid critic a somewhat singular problem. What can the King of Wurtemburg have imagined to be the object of the petty royalty in German States? What is the use of the Palace itself, the Masters of the Ceremonies, the Gentlemen in Waiting, the Court Marshals, the Directors, and of the Royal figure in the middle, with his little coterie of regimental martinets? If a German cat is wasting its time when it is looking at a German king, why the German king? Hitherto the first cause of the existence of the admirable and numerous royal personages that besprinkle the German Fatherland has been supposed to be fulfilled in the satisfaction which an unlimited supply of regal etiquette and state ceremony affords to the German mind. Without a king, or a gracious prince, or a least a duke, there could not be a chamberlain, and without a high-chamberlain the smallest German State would be tenanted by a miserable people. Nor is it possible to draw fine distinctions between the living and the dead. The German who attends the obsequies of his sovereign cannot be very much more unprofitably employed than the German that stands to watch him drilling his fine army while he is alive. Where funeral pomp is unmeaning, what state ceremony is not superfluous?

The funerals of Gesman princes are, in an especial sense, the incarnation of all that is dull and ceremonious in Germany. The life of a German prince must be monotonous enough. His career is one which men may begin as enthusiasts, but which most men end as cynics. The *resume* of the history of the King of Wurtemberg—which was given the other day in the daily papers in a single line—might be taken as a condensed biography of almost all German kings and dukes. "In his younger days he promoted reforms, but in his latter days his liberal tendencies had declined." Such is life among the rulers of the principalities. It is the history of a Pope without his religious trappings. Dreary as is their narrative, the incarnation of its dreariness is to be found nowhere so completely set forth as in their death and in their burying. In the greatest work of Jean Paul Richter there is a princely funeral that stands as a type of court funerals in Germany. We read how the deceased prince has been buried privately a week before the state performance; but to satisfy the requirements of princely etiquette his empty coffin must be buried over again to the roll of muffled drums, the tramp of slow-pacing horses, and the trailing of long court mantles and long crape weepers. The Diogenes of Jean Paul's story expresses himself upon the spectacle in terms not dissimilar to those in which the dead King of Wurtemberg has made his will. Even the sentimental hero of the "Titan" in vain endeavours to conjure up the natural thoughts suggested by death and decay. They are drowned in the hollowness and vanity of a spectacle which seems a mockery of grief and death alike:—

"All at once Schoppe, out of patience with the general emotion, cried, 'What a masquerade for the sake of masquerading! Best throw a man quietly into his hole and call nobody to see. I always admire London and Paris, where they toll no alarm-bells, nor set the neighbourhood stirring, when the undertaker is carrying one who has fallen asleep to bed.' 'No, no,' said Cesars, full of a noble capacity for grief, 'I admire it not; to whomsoever the holy dead are of no consequence, to him the living are so too.'"

"Oh how did the scene accord with Cesars's heart! In a cistern before which the coffin passed, there stood a bronze statue of the old man on horseback, who saw go by below him the unsaddled mourning horses and the mounted steed. A deaf and dumb man was stepping from door to door, and making, with his bell, a begging jingle which neither he nor the buried man could hear. Was not the forgotten Prince laid in the earth all unseen, and more lonesome than any one of his subjects? O Cesars, it sank into thy heart how easily man is forgotten, whether he lies in the urn or in the pyramid; and how our immortal self is regarded, like an actor, so soon as it is once behind the scenes, and frets and fumes no longer among the players on the stage!"

The late King of Wurtemberg, it seems, was of a mind with the philosopher Schoppe. His life must have been a sort of flat and sandy wilderness to make him feel so fiercely that his funeral would be a sham. It is a solitary close to any life to be buried all alone in the presence of a chaplain and a chamberlain, but the King of Wurtemberg probably was free from all illusions on the subject of the happiness of being a king. Being a German kingling, to a man of reflective understanding, is unsatisfactory work. Dulness probably grew upon the Wurtemberg monarch as it grew upon the worthy Peter Bell. As life went on he became very, very dull; he could not understand the moral value of royal baubles. Crowns and sceptres were tinsel, the throne was stuffed with sawdust, and the drums that beat outside his palace in the square seemed to have holes in them. A royal gentleman who is in this desponding frame of mind may very easily think anyone a fool who takes off his hat to him in the street. Neither his living nor his dying are likely, he feels, to have much influence on the quiet and comfortable digestions of his phlegmatic people. The honours paid in most countries to the royal dead are generally nothing but a compliment to the rank of their successors and survivors; and from this point of view, if the rank is unprofitable, posthumous recognition of it seems a farce. There are, indeed, monarchs whose death is a national calamity. As they lie in state, and the crowds press round the coffin, the spectator feels that he is assisting at no conventional ceremonial. But such monarchs are few and far between; nor are they a windfall that drops into the lap of a petty German principality. In the decease of most gracious princes there is, therefore—to borrow the language of Samson Agonistes—"nothing for tears." The hearses, the mourning horses, and the chaplain are pomps and vanities, introduced in the hope of interesting the crowd in an otherwise uninteresting programme.

Yet it may be doubted whether the King of Wurtemberg's people have not a right to complain of being deprived of the pleasure of watching a court ceremonial. If they like it, why should they not have it? It is part and parcel of the whole system; and if they have paid revenues to a monarch during his life, they may at least enjoy his obsequies from the window when he is no more. We come back to the old question, whether a German gracious prince, who declines to be buried in public, does not leave half his mission unfulfilled. Kings and queens should recollect that, if they do not let themselves be looked at, there is little else for them to do. A wealthy merchant may be benevolent. The archbishops can set us an example of prosperous and cheerful piety. Rich mill-owners and cotton-spinners are competent to give to art and trade more real encouragement than they get from the economical dispensations of a palace. What monarchs and princes are wanted for is that they may be seen. The country chooses to set them in the middle, as men and women who are connected with the hereditary traditions of the land, and who are to represent it like the national flag. When, therefore, the King of Wurtemberg tells his people in his will that he hates ceremony, they may reasonably ask themselves whether he has been worth his keep.

A FEW WORDS ON VALUATIONS.

(From the Insurance Gazette, July 1.)

THE mode of valuing the liabilities and assets of an Insurance Company, has been a subject of much discussion amongst actuaries, and also amongst that small section of the public which interests itself in Life Assurance, and the opinions of many eminent actuaries have been published on the subject. Remarkable evidence on this matter was given before the select committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1853, and presided over by the late Mr. Wilson. Mr. Higham, actuary of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office; Mr. Downes of the Economic, and Mr. Ingall of the Imperial, gave very decided opinions, that in arriving at the present value of the future premiums to be paid to a Life Assurance Office, the *net* premiums, and not the *gross* premiums should be valued. These opinions were referred to at some length in our last number. Dr. Farr (in the appendix to 12th Annual Report of Registrar-General) says:—'The finance of a Life Office differs essentially from that of any other company; while it is advancing to insolvency, its income may exceed its outgo for many years; or it may have a large surplus of unappropriated capital, while its annual expenditure greatly exceeds its income. An ordinary balance-sheet is no test of its financial condition, and by using bad tables, assuring different rates of interest operating on different principles, the result of valuations, as they are called, may be made to differ to the extent of many thousands—hundreds of thousands of pounds!"

Illustrations were given in the report made by Mr. Percy. Mr. Dove, the actuary of the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, shows the danger which arises from valuing the gross premiums instead of the net premiums. Writing on the subject of the valuation of the Company's liabilities, Mr. Dove says:—

"The system adopted in these valuations was laid down in the report which I had the honour to present in the year 1856, and, as the same principles have been strictly adhered to on this occasion, I transcribe extracts of that document referring to the subject:—

"The scrutiny has been a severe and rigorous one, and such as clearly to demonstrate that the sum named as profit has actually accrued, and may, therefore, with entire safety be appropriated.

"The rate of interest adopted is only 3 per cent., whilst the future premiums on existing policies have not been computed at the full amount payable by the assured, but at the lesser amount found by deducting each the 'loading' or addition made for expenses and profit. By this method the sources of future profit are entirely dismissed from consideration in the demonstrations, and we deal solely and exclusively with the profit made within the period of investigation.

"There remain, therefore, untouched, for your entire security and future profit, over and above the ample reserve set apart to meet future liabilities, under your present engagements, the following items, viz.:—

"The additional interest above 3 per cent, which you will receive on the said reserve and on the future premiums."

In another part of his report upon the valuation of the life business of the Royal Insurance Company in 1859, Mr. Dove says:—

"But, reverting to the principles on which the valuation of the Company's liabilities is based, it may be useful to show the dangers that might arise if any departure from the strictness of correct rules were permitted.

"Let us take one or two cases or examples, which are but types of others that might be named.

"If I had made these valuations reckoning the interest of money at 4 per cent., instead of 3 per cent. which has been the rate adopted, I estimate that the amount of liabilities would then appear to be only about the sum of £68,000, instead of £147,000, and that, consequently, the profits would nominally appear to be enhanced by no less a sum than about £79,000. But this mode of valuation would be deceptive and dangerous.

"If, in addition to this, I had further considered that the future premiums annually receivable on present existing policies would be £62,919 7s. 11d., the *gross* amount, instead of deducting from that sum the amount of loading reserved for future expenses and profit, and which varies from twelve to twenty-two or twenty-three per cent., according to the character of each assurance, it actually appears that so far from the reserve of £147,663 being required, the accumulations from those premiums alone would give an amount more than sufficient without any aid from any other fund to meet all future liabilities.

"It is only needful to name these startling results to show the unskilled temerity which would have been manifest if I had adopted a higher rate of interest than the one used in the construction of the tables, and the still more destructive and suicidal tendency if I had dealt, in addition, with the loaded or gross premiums, instead of the naked or pure charges divested of the per centage added for coming contingencies."

These opinions all go to show that valuing the *gross* premiums, and not the net premiums is somewhat analogous to the course pursued by an ignorant or a fraudulent trader, who, when "taking stock," values his stock in hand at the price he hopes to get for it, instead of the price which it cost him, without making allowance for the expenses of transacting the business which is to produce the anticipated profit.

The valuation question has recently had the advantage of careful investigation at the hands of the directors of the Scottish Widows' Fund, and in their report these gentlemen stated that three per cent. is the rate of interest adopted generally in all the best offices in the kingdom, in connexion with the Carlisle Tables of Mortality.

The chairman of the recent meeting, in speaking of a demand which has been made by some of the policyholders that the gross premiums should be valued instead of the net premiums (the object being to obtain a larger distribution of profits than that which has resulted from the safe and proper course hitherto adopted of valuing the net premiums), said:—"In regard to the demand that the gross future premiums should be taken into account in the valuation of the assets, I would content myself with repeating the words already read in your hearing from the report of the directors. They say, 'the suggestion cannot be entertained for a moment. It is opposed to the best established principles of equity and prudence. It receives countenance from the practice of no respectable office. It has been and is condemned by the unanimous disapproval of the actuarial profession both in England and Scotland.'"

The opinion of such men as those who compose the Board of the Scottish Widows' Fund on any insurance question would always be entitled to the highest respect, but when that opinion is supported by some of the first actuaries of the day it becomes irresistible.

That there may be no mistake as to the opinion and as to the standing of those actuaries who have subscribed to it in the present case we give the letter *in extenso*:—

"London, 5th April, 1864.

"Dear Sir,—In forwarding our opinion upon the changes proposed in the principles on which the septennial valuations of your society's liabilities and assets are conducted, we think it right to mention that, in the course of consultations we have held, our attention has been specially called to the suggestion of certain members, that the whole, or at all events, a considerable portion of the loading on future premiums, should be anticipated, so as to divide a larger sum than would result from the mode of valuation now proposed.

"We emphatically deprecate the adoption of any such suggestion as erroneous and hazardous, considered financially, and certain to weaken seriously the character of the society, in public estimation. Without giving in detail the reasons for this conclusion, which would occupy too much space, it will suffice merely to refer to a recent case of a Life Assurance Company of large business and considerable standing, which has found itself under the necessity of closing its doors, merely because its profits had been anticipated in the manner proposed.

"We are, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"CHAS. JELLICOE.
"SAMUEL BROWN.
"ROBERT TUCKER.
"ARTHUR H. BAILEY.
"T. B. SPRAGUE.

"Samuel Raleigh, Esq.,
"Scottish Widows' Fund."

It is clear from this letter that the eminent actuaries who have signed it are distinctly of opinion that the proposed scheme of anticipating the whole, or a considerable portion, of the "loading" on future premiums, so as to divide a larger sum than would result from the present mode of valuation adopted by the Society, is erroneous and hazardous, considered financially, and certain to weaken seriously in public estimation the character of any society adopting the proposed plan of valuation.

The question how to value properly the premiums and sums assured by Life Assurance Offices is one of vast importance not only to the offices themselves, but to those persons who have, in so many cases, exercised no small amount of self-denial to enable them, as they hope, to lay up a provision for their widows and orphans by means of life assurance, and if any further evidence were required of the serious interest which all concerned should take in this question, it will, we think, be found in the concluding paragraph of the letter printed above.

We rejoice to see that the directors of the Scottish Widows' Fund have not been misled by the specious proposals of some of their members, and we only wish that the directors of other companies we could name had the courage, the wisdom, or the honesty, to repudiate what Mr. Percy M. Dove so justly calls the "unskilled temerity" of their inefficient actuaries who, to make things pleasant, create a shadowy surplus out of unreal materials, and allow the real assets, when there are any, to be distributed amongst members who, if the truth were told, should be called upon to contribute to the funds of a bankrupt company instead of making it still more bankrupt by dividing profits which have never been, and never can be, realised.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

TIME TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. 1.	Sunday Trains. 2.	Sunday Trains. 3.	Saturday Trains. (Additional.)	11.	10.	9.	*8.	7.	*6.	5.	4.	*3.	2.	1.	Distances.
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.																
Sydney	9 0	2 15	6 0	12 30	11 30	9 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	
Petersham	9 7	2 22	6 7	12 37	11 37	9 7	10 7	12 7	7 7	12 7	10 7	10 7	12 7	9 7	9 7	1
Menangle	9 33	2 48	6 33	1 3	12 3	9 33	10 33	12 33	7 33	12 33	10 33	10 33	12 33	9 33	9 33	6
Campbelltown	9 40	2 55	6 40	1 10	12 10	9 40	10 40	12 40	7 40	12 40	10 40	10 40	12 40	9 40	9 40	7
Liverpool	9 53	3 8	6 53	1 23	12 23	9 53	10 53	12 53	7 53	12 53	10 53	10 53	12 53	9 53	9 53	10
Fairfield	10 0	3 15	7 0	1 30	12 30	10 0	11 0	1 0	8 0	1 0	11 0	11 0	1 0	10 0	10 0	12
NORTHERN LINE.																
Sydney	9 0	2 20	6 0	12 30	11 30	9 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	
Petersham	9 7	2 27	6 7	12 37	11 37	9 7	10 7	12 7	7 7	12 7	10 7	10 7	12 7	9 7	9 7	1
Parramatta	9 33	2 53	6 33	1 3	12 3	9 33	10 33	12 33	7 33	12 33	10 33	10 33	12 33	9 33	9 33	6
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	9 40	3 0	6 40	1 10	12 10	9 40	10 40	12 40	7 40	12 40	10 40	10 40	12 40	9 40	9 40	7
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	10 0	3 20	7 0	1 30	12 30	10 0	11 0	1 0	8 0	1 0	11 0	11 0	1 0	10 0	10 0	12
Hexham Creek	10 7	3 27	7 7	1 37	12 37	10 7	11 7	1 7	8 7	1 7	11 7	11 7	1 7	10 7	10 7	13
Maitland	10 20	3 40	7 20	1 50	12 50	10 20	11 20	1 20	8 20	1 20	11 20	11 20	1 20	10 20	10 20	16
Branch to Morpeth																
Farley	10 30	3 50	7 30	2 0	1 0	10 30	11 30	1 30	8 30	1 30	11 30	11 30	1 30	10 30	10 30	18
Dungog	10 45	4 5	7 45	2 15	1 15	10 45	11 45	1 45	8 45	1 45	11 45	11 45	1 45	10 45	10 45	23
Paterson	10 55	4 15	7 55	2 25	1 25	10 55	11 55	1 55	8 55	1 55	11 55	11 55	1 55	10 55	10 55	25
Clarence Town	11 15	4 35	8 15	2 45	1 45	11 15	12 15	2 15	9 15	2 15	12 15	12 15	2 15	11 15	11 15	30
Seaham	11 30	4 50	8 30	3 0	2 0	11 30	12 30	2 30	9 30	2 30	12 30	12 30	2 30	11 30	11 30	33
Raymond Terrace	11 45	5 5	8 45	3 15	2 15	11 45	12 45	2 45	9 45	2 45	12 45	12 45	2 45	11 45	11 45	36
Hexham	12 0	5 20	9 0	3 30	2 30	12 0	1 0	3 0	10 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	3 0	12 0	12 0	39
Newcastle	12 30	5 50	9 30	4 0	3 0	12 30	1 30	3 30	10 30	3 30	1 30	1 30	3 30	12 30	12 30	45

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. 1.	Sunday Trains. 2.	Sunday Trains. 3.	Saturday Trains. (Additional.)	11.	10.	9.	*8.	7.	*6.	5.	4.	*3.	2.	1.	Distances.
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.																
Picton	1 30	7 0	10 30	4 30	3 30	1 30	2 30	4 30	11 30	4 30	2 30	2 30	4 30	1 30	1 30	
Menangle	1 46	7 16	10 46	4 46	3 46	1 46	2 46	4 46	11 46	4 46	2 46	2 46	4 46	1 46	1 46	6
Campbelltown	1 53	7 23	10 53	4 53	3 53	1 53	2 53	4 53	11 53	4 53	2 53	2 53	4 53	1 53	1 53	7
Liverpool	2 6	7 36	11 6	5 6	4 6	2 6	3 6	5 6	12 6	5 6	3 6	3 6	5 6	2 6	2 6	10
Fairfield	2 13	7 43	11 13	5 13	4 13	2 13	3 13	5 13	12 13	5 13	3 13	3 13	5 13	2 13	2 13	12
NORTHERN LINE.																
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	1 30	7 0	10 30	4 30	3 30	1 30	2 30	4 30	11 30	4 30	2 30	2 30	4 30	1 30	1 30	
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	1 50	7 20	10 50	4 50	3 50	1 50	2 50	4 50	11 50	4 50	2 50	2 50	4 50	1 50	1 50	
Parramatta

The Treasury, Queensland,
11th July, 1864.

PAYMENT OF RENT AND ASSESSMENT OF RUNS.—The Lessees of Crown Lands and their agents are reminded that the Annual Rents and Assessment upon Crown Lands are payable on or before the 30th day of September next.

The holder of every run under license, who has made application and duly qualified himself for a lease, is required to pay rent upon such run, as above, notwithstanding that a lease may not have been actually issued to him.

T. DE LACY MOFFATT, Colonial Treasurer.

Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, Queensland, 24th August, 1864.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to four o'clock p.m., on the 1st day of November, 1864, for the construction of Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the Southern and Western Railway, being the portion of the line between Bigg's Camp and Toowoomba.

Section No. 2 commences at the termination of the first section, now in course of construction by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and is eleven miles twenty-four chains in length, crossing the Little Liverpool range of hills in its course.

Section No. 3 is seventeen miles in length, over a flat country.

Section No. 4 is ten miles seventy-four chains in length over an undulating country.

Section No. 5 is eighteen miles seventy-seven chains in length, and comprises the ascent of the Main Range in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba.

The works will comprise clearing, fencing, earth and rock excavation and embankments, bridging, culverts, drains, &c., as well as providing ballast and sleepers, and laying a single line of permanent way.

The use of temporary rails, or of waggons, will not be necessary upon any portion of the work, all the leads being very short.

Bills of the quantities of each section will be furnished to those wishing to tender, and plans, sections, drawings, and specifications of the proposed extension may be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Department, Ipswich, on and after the first day of September next.

No tender will be received later than the time above-mentioned, and on the following day at 11 o'clock a.m., the several tenders, with the approved ones, will be declared.

The Government do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. MACALISTER.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Risks effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned, having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (of Edinburgh).
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Accumulated Fund, £482,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. | THOMAS SKINNER, Esq.
Medical Referee—J. C. COX, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained at the office, 325, George-street, Sydney, or from any of the agents.

Maitland	John Lovien
East ditto	Dodds and Co.
Mudgee	S. H. Barnes
Orange	Josiah Parker, jun.
Wagga Wagga	W. Whitehead
Wellington	John Bright
Newcastle	T. W. Knight
Windsor	J. D. G. Caddan
Goulburn	Davies, Alexander, and Co.
Yass	W. H. Downey
Singleton	W. Kingdon
Camden	T. Barrett
Penrith	W. D. Matthews
Armidale	W. D. Mutton
Bathurst	H. Butterworth.

WILLIAM RAE, secretary.
Sydney, 1864.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.
The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
33, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE MARINE INVESTMENT COMPANY Limited.
Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase.
First issue, 10,000 shares.
Chairman—Captain R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Alfred Coffey, Esq.
DIRECTORS:

James Bowman, Esq.	Edward Shirley Kennedy, Esq.
Alexander Calder Esq.	John Gustavus Russell, Esq.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	David Wilcox, Esq.
Captain James Drew	John Rawdon Worcester, Esq.
Ambrose Emerson, Esq.	
Henry Fox, Esq.	

BANKERS:
The Agra and Masterman's Bank—Limited.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Thomas Sharer.
Chief Offices—17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
The above company undertakes to enter into contracts with builders in the United Kingdom for the construction of ships and steamers on account of British subjects resident in British possessions, according to specifications furnished.
Full particulars as to the facilities in the mode of payment offered by this company may be ascertained at the head office, and at the various colonial agencies.
By order,
THOMAS SHARER, Secretary.
Agents for New South Wales—GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

GENTLEMEN leaving the colony, importers and manufacturers of furniture, merchants, and others, are respectfully informed that spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the advantageous display of household furniture, pianofortes, glass, china, carriages, silver plate, oil paintings, books, works of art, and general merchandise.
Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.
Account sales promptly rendered
Valuations accurately made.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, general auctioneers and valuers.
Old Bank of Australasia, 229, George-street.

MELBOURNE.—Fares greatly reduced from Sydney to
TANKARD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
Lonsdale-street West, Melbourne.
The most convenient hotel in the city, containing upwards of fifty rooms, well ventilated.
J. Tankard has provided every comfort for intending visitors.
Charges moderate.

THE NEWEST and magnificent designs in STANDARD GOLD JEWELLERY, first-class watches, fancy goods, &c., just unpacked per mail steamer Norway, and now ready for inspection at A. BLAU'S, 3, Hunter-street (first floor).

OPERA, FIELD, and MARINE GLASSES, a large assortment of a superior and improved description, just unpacked, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street (first floor).

WILCOX and GIBBS' Family and Manufacturing SEWING MACHINE.—It forms a flat, even, elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut.
Patented Devices, recently applied, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or balance-wheel wounding a lady's dress.
Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be sewed in one minute without dropping a stitch.
These machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread make all the practical results of two-thread machines; hence, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest cambric without puckering.
Has been extensively sold in this colony during the last three years, and most satisfactory testimonials can be given of the efficiency of its working; it is clearly proved that about half the price of other first-class machines it will accomplish double the sewing in a given time. It is so simple that the most inexperienced, by attention to the printed directions, can become expert in the use of it.
PRICE £10.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner Bathurst-street.

M'CARROLL, PITT-STREET.

Down, down, and say I sent you!
Said Phil to the prices to-day.
He has no need to buy, now the squatters charge high,
But he has only to slaughter away.

With his purchases made, he rules all the trade,
And can beat all the world at the "Model."
Such low prices they pay, all his customers say
Phil's a thing or two yet in his noddle.

Now this very week, though he is selling so cheap,
The value of meat is much more.
No advantage he'll take, a rich harvest to make,
Nor a farthing wring out from the poor.

A promise he made, since he first ruled the trade,
That prices he'd always keep down,
And now is the test that proves it the best.
Has he not kept good faith with the town.

The butchers call out what's M'Carroll about,
Why surely he must have gone mad,
He's selling his meat so dreadfully cheap,
At his prices to buy we'd be glad.

"Excuse me," said Phil, so quiet and still,
"You've put madness amongst my offences—
Now just take my word, from what I have heard
I'll bring some of you back to your senses."

He very well knows, in the trade are his foes,
At all cost he will keep prices down,
The graziers may rise, Phil has got his supplies
Not a farthing shall fall on the town.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	German sausage	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Black pudding	3d
By whole or half sheep	3d	Beef sausage	1½d
Mutton chops	3½d	Pork ditto	6d
Rump steak	2½d	Veal	4d
Beef steak	1d	Pork	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Suet	5d
Corned beef	1d	White pudding	4d
Best ribs of roast beef	3d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
Hind quarter beef	2d	Tripe	4d
Fore quarter beef	1½d	Brawn	8d
Spice beef	5d	Cow heels	5d each
Round beef, cooked	4d	Ox Tongues	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woollcomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

FOR SALE, a Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING-MACHINE. Apply No. 1, Prince-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN EAGLE PLOUGHS from 30s. each extra shares. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

BEEF, in tierces, best Colonial, on SALE. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

LEAD PIPING.—Few tons on SALE, cheap, or exchanged for old lead. EDENS, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine, on SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

FOR SALE, U. V. P. Brandy, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

ROBINSON'S Brandy, in cases; Old Champagne Cognac, ditto. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

FRENCH Pork, superior quality, in half-barrels. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

FOR CHARTER, the A 1 barque IMMACULEE CONCEPTION. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

MAGAREY'S superfine, fine, and seconds Flour for SALE. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounce; also, nails, spikes, and rods, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, Hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

SEED OATS, prize Tasmanian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

AMERICAN Brooms, axe handles, pumps, ex Evening Star. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

NAVY Oakum, pitch, tar, felt, oils, white lead, red lead. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BOILED AND RAW OIL, Turpentine, Gold Leaf, varnishes, window glass, paints, whiting, paperhangings, for Sale. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

DRIED APPLES, Cape raisins, carraway seeds, sugar mats. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE BRAN for SALE.—H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Hart's superfine
Beeby superfine
Steven's, Bowman's, Prescott's
Hart's silk-dressed seconds
Californian "Golden Gate."
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STOCKHOLM Pitch and tar. Munn's metal, oakum, turpentine, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

BEILBY AND SCOTT offer WHEAT and FLOUR for SALE.
Beeby and Dunstan's, Hart's, White Valley, Dunn's } superfine Adelaide silk dressed Flour.
Crown Mills, silk dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's household.
Adelaide wheat, best milling samples
Californian flour, in quarter-sacks
Golden Age and Orange Mills
Chilian flour, in bags of 100 lb. each.
Pitt-street North, September 22.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR, in quarter sacks, "Golden Age and Orange" Mills brands, of extra superfine, now landing ex Isle of France, from San Francisco.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, at my Stores.—
Bass' ale, new and old brew
Younger's Edinburgh ale
Maurice Cox and Co.'s ditto.
Cheap, for cash.
H. R. REID, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—Bass' No. 3 Burton ale
Westminster Brewery Co.'s No. 3 ale.
J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

BOLIVIAN GUANO for SALE, the only lot in the market. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

FOR FAMILY USE.—Dawson's No. 3 Yorkshire ALE, in barrels of 36 gallons each, just received, and in splendid condition. Price £4 10s. cash.
J. G. WALLER, wine and spirit merchant, Wynyard-square.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO, TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Old Times come again!—Best BARRAT'S TWIST TOBACCO, small figs, warranted equal to any in Sydney, at 4s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. A large quantity in bond—a great bargain, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 307, George-street. Country orders attended to on receipt of cash.

FOR SALE, best North Wilts CHEESE, just landed. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

SEEDS.—LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S collection of garden seeds for half an acre, 21s.

SEEDS.—Clover, ryegrass, lucerne, chicory, mangold wurtzel, sorghum, and imphee.

SEEDS.—LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Agricultural and General Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel.

PRIME Winter Cured BEEF, in tierces. GEORGE SHARP, 62, Hunter-street.

LOWMOOR BAR IRON, 6 x ½, 3 x ½ inch. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

HOOP IRON, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, Marshall and Co.'s Preserved FISH, at J. CLARK'S, grocer, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

FOR SALE, Two Brick HOUSES, on Surry Hills. Apply 31, Denham-street.

CHEAP CORRUGATED IRON at E. G. WILSON'S, 601, Brickfield-hill.

ESTIMATES given for iron roofing, at low rates. E. G. WILSON, 601, Brickfield-hill.

LARGE Sheet Glass, like plate, at less than half the cost. E. G. WILSON, 601, Brickfield-hill.

BLUE SCOTCH FLAGGING.—10,000 feet, ex Princess Beatrice, now discharging, will be sold cheap, if orders are booked at once, and to be delivered from ship's side. E. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Colza Oil, small casks; Ash Oars 12 to 16 feet, Liverpool Salt. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, Tin Plates I. C., and Charcoal; Belgian Zinc. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

COAL and Cut FIREWOOD. W. JOLLY and CO. Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

COALS, Wallsend, small cargo, 50 tons for SALE. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, Two Brick HOUSES, on Surry Hills. Apply 31, Denham-street.

FIRST-CLASS SPRING-CART, cheap, warranted. LARTER, coach builder, Cumberland-street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand BUGGY, newly done up; price £25. Apply GIBSON'S, coach builder, South Head Road.

HOGSKIN SADDLES and Bridles, complete, 60s. GIBSON, importer, 253, Castlereagh-street (less by the case).

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Baltic and American G. and T. Flooring and Lining, shelving, clear pine, colonial pine and hardwood, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street. Branch yard, Parramatta-street.

600,000 FEET Hardwood Deals, pine, cedar, kauri, shingles, T. and G. pine and hardwood boards, seasoned blue gum felloes, ironbark posts, rails, palings, spokes, dray shafts, poles, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.,
Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street. Branch yard—Railway Station.

GROCERY BUSINESS for Sale, doing a snug trade. Apply to JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a Tobacconist's BUSINESS, with Stock and Fixtures; also the Household Furniture. Apply on the premises, D. M'CARTY, Botany Road.

FOR SALE, in the leading suburb out of Sydney, a Baker's BUSINESS doing 30 cwt. per week, and a fair trade in small goods. Further particulars and satisfactory reasons given for quitting on application to Messrs. WRIGHT and SMITH, confectioners, George-street.

POTTS' POINT.—Villa ALLOTMENTS, for SALE. At Burwood, close to the station, Allotments, from one to five acres, for SALE, on credit, and money lent to build. Apply at 138, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the Residue of the Lease of that well situated SHOP and PREMISES, on the South Head Road, lately occupied by Mr. Cordes, draper, and admirably adapted for business of milliners, drapers, chemists, &c. The lease expires 19th October, 1866, and is at the low rent of two pounds a week. The shop and premises were recently altered and fitted by Mr. Cordes at great expense. The counters, fixtures of trade, and gas fittings, are all first-class, and can be had at a valuation. Offers for the lease, with or without any of the above, will be received till Wednesday, 28th instant, by Mr. SEMPILL, official assignee, 119, King-street.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE of three rooms. Apply to J. OATES, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an ALLOTMENT of LAND, 22 feet, fronting Elizabeth-street South, having a four-roomed Cottage at the rear. Apply on the premises, next to Isaacs'-buildings.

SHEEP for SALE in QUEENSLAND.—2000 fat Wethers, in prime condition, guaranteed the best in the district. To be delivered on the Lynd or head of the Burdekin. Price moderate. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO. 97, York-street.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The splendid fattening Stations of NYMBOIDA and GREGOROW, and one-half share of the SLIEVENAMON STATION, in the Clarence district, together with
5000 head (more or less) of quiet well-bred cattle
200 ditto (more or less) horses
2700 sheep, a large proportion of which are ewes to lamb.
Apply to Messrs. JOHN BINNY and CO., Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO., will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 Hunter River horses
Brown cart stallion
Grey buggy pony
Grey cart horse
Chestnut cob
Black cart horse
25 horses of all descriptions
2-wheeled sociable
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, trucks, and harness
63 bales of hay.

For PRIVATE SALE, an upstanding brown phaeton or brougham HORSE, one of the finest harness horses in Sydney.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey pony, quiet to ride, and a good buggy pony.

Oaten and Cross Hay, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers,
42 bales of grass hay
20 bales of oaten hay.

Hunter River Horses, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. M'Cosker, Glendon, Hunter River, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 useful saddle and harness horses.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
YOUNG FARMER, brown entire cart horse, got by Farmer's Glory; he has been used two years in the stud, is a sure foal getter, and a good worker.

Sale by Auction.

TO BE SOLD at Wooller's, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY,
Horses, carts, buggies, waggons, spring carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses for sale. Proceeds paid immediately after sale.
At the risk of the former purchaser,
Mr. George Nelson.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Rutledge, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, 24th September, at 12 o'clock, at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. George Nelson,
"Young Alma," a black draught entire by the imported horse "Alma."

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Cope to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots, the well known Cop brand.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from A. Town, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots.
Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.
Hay, Straw, Chaff, Billet Wood, &c.

F. P. MEARES (successor to T. Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Lucerne and oaten hay, straw, chaff, and billet wood by the truck load.
Terms, cash.
Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to T. Dawson), will sell by auction, at the Railway Depot, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, poultry, goats, calves, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Fuel. Fuel. Fuel.
To Heads of Families and the Public generally.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
A quantity of box billet wood, in lots to suit purchasers:
Terms, cash.
Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 23rd September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, horns, hair
Neatsfoot oil, &c., &c.

JOSEPH WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, and billet wood.
At the City Depot, rear of Pitcon Arms, Haymarket, at 2 o'clock,
Oranges and lemons from the celebrated orchard of James Fry, Esq., Parramatta. Also,
Butter, eggs, &c., from Camden.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS. W. H. MACKENZIE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., at the Railway Terminus,
Hay, straw, &c.—Terms, cash.

To Dairymen, &c.

W. H. MACKENZIE and CO. will offer for sale, at their Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
16 springers, from Goulburn district, perfectly quiet, broken in, and good milkers.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Hides, Calfskins, Tallow, &c.

THIS DAY, 23rd September, at 10 o'clock.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square,
3 lots heavy hides
2 ditto medium weights
2 ditto calfskins
And tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 23rd September, at 12 o'clock precisely,
60 casks tallow
18 ditto salted tongues
10 ditto mess beef
1389 hides
Black and brown harness and hip leather
Horns, shankbones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, September 23rd, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
84 casks tallow
1015 hides
Prime salt beef and pork
Spiced beef
Tongues, in cases
Ditto, in casks
Neatsfoot oil, bacon, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

O. B. RBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 23rd September, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
30 casks tallow
134 hides
Horns.
Terms, cash.

Spiced Beef, Beef Hams, Bacon, Hams, Pork, &c.

O. B. RBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
44 beef hams
30 sides spiced beef
3 barrels and 1 tierce pork
Bacon
Hams, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street.
(Late Rossiter and Lazarus'.)

Pianoforte, and a quantity of substantial Household Furniture, comprising Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Chiffonieres, Pier Glasses, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Sofas, Couches, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Ornaments, Plateware, lot of Law Books, Pistols, Revolvers, Revolving Rifles, Microscope, Bagatelle Boards, Russell Stoves, &c. Also, 26 nests of American tubs.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-street, on SATURDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Samuel Cutler.

H. VAUGHAN and SON have received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 23rd instant, at noon, at Burwood, near Railway Station,
Stock-in-trade, consisting of benches, ironmongery, timber and sundries.

Unreserved Sale of
Boots and Shoes.

142 Trunks, ex William Melhuish, &c.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, on an early day,
The above shipment of seasonable boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Saddlery.
Saddlery.
Saddlery.

MONDAY, September 26th.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Invoices of saddlery, harness
Woolpacks, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Boots and Shoes.

Important and Extensive Auction Sale.

MONDAY, 26th September.

One Hundred and Twenty Packages
Homan's, and Turner, Brothers, and Hyde and Co.'s Manufacture.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, and Country Buyers.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
120 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes
Just landed.
From the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms at sale.

SUGARS, TEAS,
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 28th September.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, large parcels of sugars, teas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

Highly Important Auction Sale at the Argyle Bond,
On THURSDAY, 29th September.

Without the slightest reserve.
FINEST NEGROHEAD
CAVENDISH, 10's and ½ lbs., and
AROMATIC.
To Tobacconists, Grocers, Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of finest negrohead, cavendish, and aromatic tobacco, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale,

FRIDAY, 23rd September.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Nineveh, Donald, master, from London,

Hams and Bacon.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
PM in diamond,
15 cases hams and bacon.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th September.

To Drapers, to Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, and caps
Particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY, 23rd September.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nineveh, Donald, master, from London.

Cheshire Cheese.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
C in diamond,
13 cases Cheshire cheese.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Hobart Town Palings
Ditto Shingles.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd September.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, and others.
Ex Tasmania.
On Grafton Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex s.s. Tasmania,
52,000 full cut hardwood shingles
7,500 broad box palings, 6 feet.
Terms at sale.

Potatoes.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd September.

On Grafton Wharf, now landing ex Tasmania.
To Potato Dealers, Produce Agents, and others.

For Unreserved Sale, in lots to suit the trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Tasmania,
332 bags Brown's River potatoes.

These potatoes are described as being a very superior sample, and, being for positive sale, are well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Brown's River Potatoes.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
On Grafton Wharf.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To Produce Agents, Potato Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Lady Emma, from Launceston,
56 tons prime Brown's River potatoes.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, September 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At Robinson's Baths, Woollcomooloo Bay.

The Hull of the Ben Bolt Steamer, as she now lies in Woollcomooloo Bay, outside Robinson's Baths, Copper Sheathing, Bolts, Chains, Ropes, Patent Windlass, Blocks, Anchor, &c.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Robinson.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, September 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The hull of the steamer Ben Bolt.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, September 24th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

By order of the Executors of a gentleman deceased.
Valuable Library of useful and scientific Works
Elegant Drawing and Dining-room Furniture
Superb Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6½ octaves, very powerful tone, and nearly new, cost 70 guineas
Handsome Porcelain Vases and Ornaments
Pier Glasses, Carpets
Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with round ends
Massive Sideboard, with plate glass back
Brass Tubular Bedsteads and Bedding
Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing Tables
Oval Dressing Glass, Engravings
Choice Old Oil Paintings
130 ozs. Sterling Silver Plate
First-class Gold Hunting Watch
Double Gun and Case, by Terry
Revolving Rifle, 5 barrels, Deane and Adams
Revolver and Case, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, on SATURDAY, September 24, at 11 o'clock,
The furniture and effects of a gentleman deceased.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, September 24th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

96 Swords
Silk Umbrellas
Cutlery, Brushware
Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, on SATURDAY, September 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, September 24th, at 1 o'clock, at the Circular Quay, opposite the Custom House.

The Sailing Dingy CHARM, with Sails and Gear.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, September 28th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 11, Bligh-street.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

Highly Important Sale of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

Pier Glasses, Ornaments, Carpets
Handsome Drawing-room Suite, in Walnut
Oval Walnut Loo Table, Canterburies
Whatnots, Work Tables, Vases
Walnut Chiffoniere, with plate-glass back and marble slab top
Choice Water-colour and Oil Paintings
Large Ironstone China Dinner Service
Tea and Coffee Service, blue and gold
Beautiful China Dessert Service
Richly Cut Wines, Tumblers, Decanters, &c.
Electro-plate, Table Cutlery
Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with spare leaves and patent screws
Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, covered with morocco
Lounge and Sofa to match
Cornices and Curtain Blinds
Four-post Tubular Brass Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c.
Four-post Enamelled Tubular Iron ditto, ditto
Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, Cheval Glass
Dressing Glasses, Washstands, and Dressing Tables
Toilet Furniture, Plunge Bath
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Archibald Stewart, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 11, Bligh-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
☞ On view on Tuesday.

Fancy Tweeds and Angolas
Fancy Dress
6-4 Fancy Coatings.

THIS DAY, 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases summer woollens, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Sewing Twine.

THIS DAY, 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 bale sewing twine.
Terms at sale.

Self Male Trousers
Boys' Black Alpaca Coats.

THIS DAY, 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
6 cases self male trousers
2 ditto boys' alpaca coats.
Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Nineveh and Whitehall.

FRIDAY, 23rd,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable consignment of drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Just landed, ex Nineveh.
J. Davies and Sons
F. Bostock
Homan and Co.
And other well known makers.

TUESDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 27th,
115 packages boots and shoes, just landed, from the above well known makers.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, 23rd September, 1864.

Table Cutlery
Pocket ditto
American Chairs
Chaff Cutters
Sundries, &c.

To Ironmongers, Cutlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at

"PLANTS INTRODUCED ACCIDENTALLY."

No. II.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my former letter, on the subject of "introduced plants," I glanced at two of the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and pointed out some of the most interesting species which have found their way into Australia, in a manner apparently fortuitous. Some of these plants which have become acclimatised, and which seem to follow the train of civilisation as it extends into the interior, are highly useful, whether considered in a commercial or medicinal point of view; whilst others are regarded as troublesome and noxious weeds, impeding the labours of cultivation, and spreading deleterious properties far and wide. In the third division of the vegetable kingdom, viz., the *Cervolitfloræ*, I shall make some remarks upon species under the following families:—(1) *Asclepiadaceæ*; (2) *Caprifoliaceæ*; (3) *Convolvulaceæ*; (4) *Galiaceæ*; (5) *Gentianaceæ*; (6) *Lamiaceæ*; (7) *Oleaceæ*; (8) *Plantaginaceæ*; (9) *Primulaceæ*; (10) *Solanaceæ*; (11) *Verbenaceæ*.

(1.) *Asclepiadaceæ*: In this family there are many native climbers, but the Asclepiad spreading most widely in New South Wales is said to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the wild cotton of the colonists (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), although it is not in any way allied to the cotton of commerce (*Gossypium*). This plant is called Aspel in Syria, and is used to adulterate senna, rendering it bitter and irritating, and there can be no doubt but that the milky juice is very acrid. It is a fact worthy of notice that a species of aphis is frequently found on this plant similar to that which sometimes infests the *Hoya carnosa*, or wax plant. We have in this neighbourhood two species of *Marsdenia*, and two of *Tylophora*, and also two of the *Apocynaceæ* (*Ayonia stramineæ* and *I. reticulata*), all of which have seeds similar to those of the wild cotton, but the habit of these indigenous climbers differs very much from that of the introduced plant.

(2.) *Caprifoliaceæ*: The black-berried elder (*Sambucus nigra*) has a tendency to run wild in some localities. One might naturally expect this to be the case, as two species of the same family (*S. Gaudichaudiana* and Sir Thomas Mitchell's *Tripetelus Australiasicus*) are natives of the colony. The latter was found by Sir Thomas on the banks of the Lachlan, but it also occurs in many places near Sydney.

(3.) *Convolvulaceæ*: Some species of this family which have been cultivated in gardens seem well adapted to our climate, and are likely to spread, but whether the species of *Cuscuta* or dodder, which is reported to be a troublesome weed in some parts of the colony, is identical with that described by Brown as *C. Australis*, I have not yet ascertained. I have found the native dodder growing on the stems of *Polygonum*, near the Nepean, but not extending into the cultivation so as to injure the crops. It seems probable that the climate of this neighbourhood is too warm for the increase of *Cuscuta*, and that its ravages are more to be dreaded in the colder parts of the colony. *Batatas edulis*, or the sweet potato, has been found growing in a wild state on the banks of the Nepean. This plant, generally called "New Zealand potato," from the fact of Captain Cook's having found it in that island, is indigenous in the Malayan Archipelago, and is spreading over all the warmer parts of the world. It is said that this useful plant was cultivated in the south of Europe before the introduction of the potato.

(4.) *Galiaceæ*: Of this family, there are two species common in New South Wales, one of which (*Galium Gaudichaudi*) is certainly indigenous. The species of *Asperula* (*A. conferta ?*) that appears so frequently in gardens and cultivated grounds, is regarded by some as a native, but whether it is identical with the plant noticed by Sir T. Mitchell (see Tropical Australia, p. 360), or that alluded to by Dr. F. Mueller, in his report on the plants discovered on the North Australian Expedition, will hereafter be determined when the various specimens of the genus pass under Mr. Bentham's review.

(5.) *Gentianaceæ*: Of this family there are two species, viz., *Sebæa ovata* and *Erythræa Australis*, which are described by Brown as indigenous. These little plants appear in the early part of the summer, and may be distinguished by their yellow and pink flowers, opposite leaves, and bitter properties. The second of these is a variable plant in size and appearance, and when growing in salt marshes sometimes attains the height of two feet, but the little *Erythræa*, or centaury, which spreads over cultivated fields, and seldom exceeds five or six inches, may probably be an introduced species. In England there are said to be four wild species of this genus, but they differ so little from each other in their essential characters, that some botanists are inclined to regard them as mere varieties.

(6.) *Lamiaceæ*: Of this family there are two plants which have spread very widely in this colony, viz., the little *Stachys arvensis*, from which scarcely a garden or field is free; and *Marrubium vulgare*, or horehound, which occurs frequently in waste places. Both of these plants have a place in the Pharmacopœia, the former being mentioned in connection with *S. betonica*, which is sometimes made into a tea with honey, and considered diaphoretic and expectorant; and the latter, being recommended as a pectoral for colds and coughs. The white horehound is undoubtedly a useful plant, and its extract is a popular remedy for coughs and asthmatic complaints. It has been recommended as stimulating and tonic, and an infusion of the leaves has been found serviceable in chronic catarrh. In Sir T. Mitchell's Tropical Australia, p. 8, the writer remarks: "We halted at another sheep station of Mr. Boyd. Here I perceived that horehound grew abundantly; and I was assured by Mr. Parkinson, a gentleman in charge of these stations, that this plant springs up at all sheep and cattle stations throughout the colony—a remarkable fact which may assist to explain another, namely, the appearance of the couch grass or dog's tooth grass, wherever the white man sets his foot, although previously unknown in these regions." This passage is quoted in an interesting work on English Wild Flowers, published under the auspices of the Christian Knowledge Society, and the writer, I think incorrectly, supposes that the horehound mentioned by Sir Thomas is *Ballota nigra*, or the English black horehound, whereas the species spreading in these colonies is *Marrubium vulgare*, or the white horehound. *Prunella vulgaris* is indigenous, and seems identical with the European plant, but a species of *Salvia* which has appeared in the Bathurst district, and another of *Melissella*, from the Murrumbidgee, are regarded by Dr. Mueller as introduced plants.

(7.) *Oleaceæ*: As *Olea paniculata* and *Notelæa ovata* of the olive family are common in many parts of Australia, it is not surprising that the European olive (in two varieties) has a tendency to escape from cultivated places and spring up in suitable localities. I have noticed both of these plants growing wild in different parts of the bush, to which, in all probability, seeds have been conveyed by birds.

(8.) *Plantaginaceæ*: There are several species of native plantain described by Brown, but the common ribwort (*P. lanceolata*), and the greater plantain (*P. major*) are apparently of European origin. The former is employed in agriculture as a herbage plant, but it is not now much esteemed by farmers; and the spontaneous appearance of it in any locality is regarded as a certain indication of a dry soil. *P. major* is a native of the East as well as of Europe, and generally springs up by the wayside. The seeds afford food for small birds, and the leaves are often used for wounds and sores. An American negro once received a reward for discovering a remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake, and it is said that the principal ingredient in the preparation was the greater plantain.

(9.) *Primulaceæ*: The indigenous species of this family are very limited, and two only (*viz., Samolus littoralis* and *S. valerandi*) are common in extra-tropical Australia. I mention these, because the genus was originally considered European, and one of our species is identical with that which occurs in British. *Anagallis arvensis* and *A. cærulea*, sometimes called "Pimpernel, and the poor man's weather glass," may often be noticed in cultivated ground, especially in wheat fields. They seem to be only varieties of one species, differing principally in colour, the one being scarlet and the other blue. These pretty little plants were formerly used in mania and hydrophobia, and although perhaps their virtues have been overrated, yet we are assured on good authority that three drachms of the extract prepared from pimpernel are sufficient to destroy a dog. The scarlet pimpernel is one of the flowers composing Linnæus's "Floral Clock," and it is called "The poor man's weather-glass," because it closes in rainy and cloudy weather.

(10.) *Solanaceæ*: Amongst the species of this family which have become acclimatised, perhaps the Cape gooseberry, or *Physalis pubescens* (the same as *P. edulis* or *P. Peruviana*) was the first, for although it is described by Brown, that eminent botanist remarks that it was introduced from Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope. This is certainly a very useful plant, for the fruit is a good substitute for gooseberries, and makes excellent jam. Another plant sometimes mistaken for it often occurs in gardens; this is *Nicandra physaloid s*, which is probably indigenous only in Peru. The corolla is large, bluish, and rayed, with a white bottom, which is marked with five dark blue spots. I have mentioned this because it is probable that the fruit is of a poisonous character. *Solanum nigrum* and *S. verbacifolium* are regarded by Brown as indigenous; the former has small black berries, which are frequently eaten by children in this colony, and do not appear to occasion any unpleasant consequences, although the same plant in England is looked upon as suspicious. It seems that the properties of the fruit become modified by the climate, for, according to the Pharmacopœia, the berries produce mania, somnambulism, and even death! *Datura stramonium*, or thorn apple, is spreading very much in waste places, and although it is a useful remedy in skilful hands, yet it should be regarded as a dangerous plant, being a powerful narcotic, and the effects of it are similar to those of *Atropa* and *Hyoscyamus*. It is said that the Indian poisoners employ it for the purpose of producing lethargy without killing, in order to facilitate theft and other criminal designs. Some practitioners recommend the smoking of the leaves in paroxysms of pure spasmodic asthma; but when any portion of the plant is taken internally in too large a quantity, serious consequences, even death itself, may result.

(11.) *Verbenaceæ*, the common vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) is indigenous, but *V. Bonariensis* is of foreign origin. This plant, which came in the first instance from South America, may be found not only in waste places near the neighbourhood of Sydney, but it has travelled beyond Bungee. *V. officinalis* is a popular remedy amongst country people, but the other species is not regarded as possessing any medicinal properties.

In the 4th division of the Vegetable or the Monochlamydeæ, the introduced species may be referred to the following families:—(1.) *Amarantaceæ*; (2.) *Chenopodiaceæ*; (3.) *Polygoneæ*; and (4.) *Urticeæ*. In the first of these, two species of *Amarantus* are very common, spreading almost everywhere in cultivated ground and waste places, viz.—*A. chlorocus* and *A. blitum*. These, although natives of warm climates, are not without their uses, for in seasons of scarcity they might be eaten as pot herbs, and in some countries they are employed in emollient poultices. Of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Chenopodium murale*, and *C. ambrosioides*, are also abundant. They have a place in the Pharmacopœia, but perhaps with little reason. In the *Polygoneæ*, there are three species at least of *Rumex* or dock which have found their way to these shores. *R. crispus* and *R. sanguineus* have had some reputation; the first as a cure for the itch, and the second as a mild aperient, but the species most troublesome in fields and gardens is *R. acetosella*. This plant is said to be anticorbutic, and the leaves make excellent whey by being boiled in milk; but as it has a tap root, which it is difficult to eradicate, and which spreads very much in any loose soil where it has been introduced, the whole plant is much disliked by the gardener and agriculturist. *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot grass, is another plant of the same family. It derives its first name from the fact that little birds are fond of its seeds, and it is called knot grass, not because it is in any way allied to the grass family, but because cattle, and especially hogs, feed upon it. Of the *Urticaceæ* or Nettle family, there are two species—*Urtica urens* and *U. dioica*, found in waste places. The first of these appears to have come accidentally amongst us, but whether the latter is indigenous here, as well as in many other countries, I cannot determine, for I have noticed it in remote parts of the colony. This plant is esteemed astringent and diuretic, the tops of the shoots are sometimes eaten as a pot-herb, and the stalk has the texture of hemp, so that it is capable of being manufactured into cloth, ropes, and paper. As a remedy for the sting of the nettle, its own juice or that of the dock may be applied. (*Pharmacopœia.*)

I must now refer briefly to the Endogens, or Monocotyledons, which have been introduced. In this division of the vegetable kingdom there are plants of a cosmopolitan character, such as *Alisma plantago*, and some species of *Juncus*, *Cyperus*, &c., which must frequently meet the eye of the observer. These were noticed by the earliest botanists, and, therefore, they cannot be reckoned amongst the introduced plants. Of the *Iridaceæ*, I have found three species which appear to be of foreign origin, viz., *Sisyrinchium micranthum* (?) *S. anceps*, and a purple *Crocus*. The first of these is a small yellow flower, with grass-like leaves, which in the beginning of summer almost covers some of our cultivated fields. It is not more than two or three inches high. The second is a larger plant, growing somewhat sparingly in moist fields amongst foreign grasses. With respect to the third, I may remark that I have never found it anywhere excepting in the neighbourhood of Botany. Of the *Cyperaceæ*, we have one intruder which is becoming a complete nuisance in many of our gardens. It is commonly known by the name of "bulbous grass," but it is *Cyperus hydra*, or the "nut grass" of the West Indies, which in some instances is reported to have overrun sugar plantations and have rendered them barren. This troublesome weed, which appeared first in Sydney, has found its way to Parramatta and other inland towns, and latterly to the banks of the Hawkesbury. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Richmond told me that he had incurred some expense with a view of removing this pest from his ground, and he thought he had succeeded; but after a few weeks he found that all his labour had been expended in vain, for the weed sprang up as vigorously as ever. The difficulty of removing this *Cyperus* arises from its tuberous roots, which in alluvial soil strike very deeply. Steudel, in his work on the Sedge family, describes the rhizome or rooting stem as "*longe repente tubifero*," a character which agrees well with the introduced plant. With the exception of a few species of *Gramineæ*, which have found their way accidentally to the colony, most of the foreign grasses were brought hither by the early settlers. *Hordeum murinum*, or squirrel-tail grass, has become very annoying in some parts of the interior. The awns or heads of this grass are so injurious to the gums of horses that it should be carefully eradicated wherever hay is grown. *Lolium temulentum* is likewise another injurious grass, being the only one of the family which has deleterious properties. This grass is described by Steudel as being indigenous in New Holland, as well as in many parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; but as Brown does not enumerate it amongst the Australian grasses, I think it must have been introduced. The seeds of this darnel or rye grass are said to produce intoxication and fatal convulsions, and it is undoubtedly the tare mentioned in the New Testament (Matt. xiii. 25) as a noxious weed, which modern travellers assure us is pulled up and separated from the wheat just as it was eighteen centuries ago! As the "summer grass," or *Panicum ciliare*, and the "couch grass," or *Cynodon dactylon*, are described by Brown amongst our indigenous grasses, I must omit these from the number of introduced plants, although I believe many persons consider that the latter was brought from the East Indies. The same remark may probably apply to *Panicum crus galli* (a coarse grass which can endure hot weather), which Brown himself found here in a wild state. *Poa annua* seems to be cosmopolitan, as it may be found in almost all temperate climates, but *P. glauca* and *P. pratensis* were introduced from England, and also *Briza media*, *B maxima*, *Lolium perenne*, and *Festuca duriuscula*, all of which may be noticed occasionally in a wild state. *Festuca nutans* (prairie grass) and *Bromus brachystachys glabrum* (buffalo grass) have not been so long in the colony as those enumerated, but as they seem more suitable for this climate than many of the English grasses, they are likely to spread more widely. The fescue grass affords excellent pasture for the winter, and the buffalo grass is very useful for binding the soil together in sandy places. I have seen specimens of *Lappago racemosa* from remote parts of the colony, and I believe that it is now considered indigenous.

In closing my present letter, I feel some pleasure in having opened up a subject which affords a very wide field for investigation. For some years past, I have paid attention to introduced plants, but as my observations have been confined to Eastern Australia, they are necessarily imperfect. It would be well if observers in Western and Southern Australia would communicate to the public the result of their inquiries, for probably many plants, which have not appeared amongst us, have found their way accidentally into the other Australian colonies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. W.

George-street, Parramatta, September 21st, 1864.

P.S.—Since my first letter was written, I have been informed by Sir W. Macarthur that *Senecio vulgaris*, or the common English groundsel, has long been naturalised at Camden Park, and Mr. J. Chisholm also informs me that the same plant is growing plentifully in the Goulburn district. Dr Greenup has favoured me with specimens of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, which it appears has lately sprung up in a cultivated field on his farm at Castle Hill. This is called the corn marigold, and, in England, it is regarded as a troublesome weed. I have lately noticed in gardens in Parramatta *Euphorbia helioscopia* or "wart-wort," as it is sometimes called, because the acrid milky juice of it is used for destroying warts; and also *Verbascum thapsus*, or the great mullein. These plants appear to have come accidentally amongst us, but there are several garden flowers and shrubs now growing wild in different parts of the colony, which it must be presumed have a natural tendency to become acclimatised. Of these I may mention the Cape ivy (*Senecio scandens*), the common passion flower (*Passiflora cærulea*), the shrub *Alaternus*, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the Herald

SIR,—In your issue of 24th August appeared a statement with reference to the church at Hunter's Hill. So far as the building is concerned I have not any fault to find with your correspondent, and am happy further to inform you that it is approaching completion, the only outward assistance at present being £25 from the Church Society; and some expectation is held out that we may get another £25 from the same source. The building is being carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Blacket, and when completed will be an ornament to the place as well as a great acquisition. The total cost will be somewhat over £600, nearly the whole of which is provided for, chiefly by subscription, and partly by a loan; we shall, however, have to make an effort to collect about £50 more.

But my object in writing was to correct a misstatement of your correspondent, that our clergyman's income was supplied in part from the Church Society. Such is not the fact; his stipend of £300 a-year is wholly supplied by the congregation.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
THOMAS COOK.

Hunter's Hill, 22nd September.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the *Herald* of the 19th instant appears a letter signed with that to the Germans so charming name of "Schleswig-Holstein." The writer professes to give the correct answer to the question, if the Duke of Augustenberg received a certain sum of money in part consideration for waiving his pretended rights to the succession in Slesvig and Holsteen. Your correspondent, after stating that the property had been valued, &c., goes on to say, "Denmark could not pay the above sum, and issued bonds for 3000 thalers each, one payable every year, and has only paid up to the beginning of the present war. Denmark was at the same time in possession of the real property of the Duke, enjoying the revenue. With the outbreak of the present war Denmark stopped payment, and the old Duke, *who has abided by the stipulations*, considers this a breach of contract on Denmark's side." This is partly a misstatement. Denmark could very well have paid the sum if it had been necessary, but it would of course have been folly for the Danish Government to pay the money down at once when they could get better terms. They made a contract with the Duke, in which both parties agreed that the money was to be paid in the manner stated by your correspondent, and for the convenience of the Duke, it was further agreed that the payments were to be made at the Treasury in Altona. When the bond for this year fell due, Altona, as well as the whole of Holsteen, was occupied by the German troops, and the Government was administered by civil commissioners appointed by the Federal Diet at Francfort, and they refused payment. The Danish Government had of course no control over the officials appointed by the Diet, and cannot be responsible for their acts. The Danish Government might, however, very properly have pleaded breach of contract on the part of the Duke of Augustenberg, as he bound himself and his heirs never to make any claim to the Duchies, yet no sooner is Frederick VII. dead than the son of the Duke claims them. If, as your correspondent says, it is doubtful whether the duke could renounce the rights of his son, then certainly he ought not to be paid for making a promise which he is unable to fulfil; but the Germans seem to think themselves at liberty to break all existing treaties, while they expect others punctually to fulfil their engagements.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
HOLSTEEN SLESVIG.

Sydney, 21st September.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

(*From the Times, July 2.*)

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Bow-street Police Court, John Seymour, of 32, Wellclose-square, Whitechapel, was placed at the bar before Mr Henry, to answer the charge of having unlawfully attempted to hire one Robert Sadd and others to serve by sea "in the employment of certain persons assuming to exercise the powers of Government in a foreign country."

The prisoner, who appeared to be about forty-five years of age, was described on the charge-sheet as a "boarding-house keeper" and a native of Cephalonia, in Greece.

He was defended by Mr. G. Lewis, sen., of Ely-place.

Mr. Giffard, instructed by Mr. Pollard, of the Treasury, conducted the prosecution, and stated that the facts of the case had been taken so carefully and minutely by Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk, that he thought it would be sufficient to request that the depositions of the various witnesses might be formally read over.

Mr. Giffard stated that the warrant against the prisoner had been obtained by direction of the Crown under the 59th of George III., chap. 69, an Act which was passed for the purpose of preventing the enlistment of men or the fitting out of vessels in the service of a foreign country without the license of the Crown. It appeared from the evidence which he was about to lay before the Court that there was a vessel now lying in Calais harbour, called the Rappahannock, for the purpose of collecting men to serve under the flag of the Confederate States of America, and the charge against the prisoner was that he had been engaged in hiring several persons to assist in warlike operations against a country with which we were on peaceful relations. He had, in fact, bargained with a number of men to go on board the Rappahannock on certain terms and for a certain period of service, in express defiance of the law of this country, with which he must have been to some extent acquainted. It had been always held to be a punishable offence to engage recruits for foreign service, and thus to embroil us probably with nations with which we were at peace; but in order that the matter might be rendered more imperative upon us, the Act of George III. was passed to make the offence a penal one. Now, it was quite clear that the prisoner knew he was performing an illegal act, because his movements were conducted in secrecy, and he had shown a constant disposition to avoid the observation especially of the officers of justice in all his transactions with the witnesses. It would be very difficult, therefore, to resist the conclusion that he had been duly cautioned and informed of the probable results if his operations became known. At any rate, it was desirable the illegality of the prisoner's proceedings should be well understood; and, if the facts he had stated were proved in evidence, he should ask the magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial.

The depositions of the witnesses were then read, as follows:—

Robert Sadd, examined.—I live at 16, Baker's-row, West Ham, Essex, when I am on shore. I am a fireman, at present on board the East Anglian steamer, trading between Liverpool and London. On the 7th of April last I saw a man (the prisoner at the bar) at his house in Wellclose-square. I asked him if he wanted a fireman. He said he had got too many, and asked me to call the next day. I went again the next morning (April 8), and he was there. He said he was just going out, and asked me to call at three o'clock. I returned to him at three, and then he asked me if I had got a new discharge, as he wanted me. I replied "Yes," and I gave a new one and an old one also. He told me that he was going to take them to an office in the city, but he did not say where. He said he would return them to me at five o'clock. I went back to him at five, and he gave me the discharges, and said he wanted me to join a ship at Calais as fireman. I asked him what my wages were to be. He replied 4s. a day and my victuals while the ship lay in dock, and when she sailed I was to have £5 16s. a month and £10 bounty, and a day's liberty after being three days aboard. The bounty-money and wages were to be paid by a check upon a Liverpool bank, so that I might send it home to my friends. I asked him how I was to get to Calais. He said, "My man will lend you the money, and I will pay him again, for I must not be seen in the job." I was to meet him at his house on Saturday morning, the 9th of April. I went there at half-past one o'clock after midnight, and I saw a friend of mine, and from what he said to me I refused to go to Calais. I saw all the three witnesses now present—Connell, Smith, and Grace—at the prisoner's house two or three times. They are all firemen.

Edward Smith, examined.—I am a fireman, and live at 21, King-street, Rotherhithe. I am on board a steam vessel when I am in employment. I went to the prisoner's house on the 7th of April last. The prisoner is a boarding-house keeper, and he ships men for vessels going abroad. He asked me if I would go to Calais to work on board the Rappahanock for 4s. a day and my board and lodging. I said I would. Connell, Grace, and many others were there. He asked them all for their discharges, and they were given to him. He selected six from among them, and mine was one of them. He told us to meet him at his house at a quarter before six o'clock, to go to London Bridge, and take the train for Dover, and thence proceed by boat to Calais. The next morning I accordingly went to his house, and met the five men there, and we all proceeded to London-bridge station together. The prisoner said he had not got enough money to pay for us all down, it being an express train; but he had enough to pay for four of us, and he wanted the other two to go by the boat. We refused to be separated, and then he desired us to wait till the nine o'clock train next morning. We went to the station again as proposed, and Seymour's man met us in a cart, and drove us all to the prisoner's house. We saw him, and it was arranged for us all to go by the Hanover steamer from London-bridge, at twelve o'clock at night. He produced a written agreement to go to Calais and work on board the Rappahannock at 4s. a day, with board and lodging, and all expenses to be paid. We all signed the agreement, and at night we sailed for Calais, arriving there at half-past one o'clock the following afternoon. On getting there, we found a steam vessel called the Rappahannock in the harbour, with the Confederate flag. I met one of the officers of that ship, and he asked me who had sent me there? I told him John Seymour (the prisoner). He asked me what grounds I came upon? I told him I came to work on board the Rappahannock at 4s. per day and my board, &c. He said he knew nothing about 4s. a day, and he desired me to go on board and see the first lieutenant. I went on board and saw that officer, and he asked me similar questions, and I gave the same answers; but he would not have anything to do with us, more than to sign on board the ship for three years at £5 16s. a month and £10 bounty. I refused to join on these terms, and, after being there till Monday, my passage was paid back to London by the first-lieutenant. When I returned to London I called several times at the prisoner's house, but was unable to see him till the expiration of eight or nine days, when I asked for the discharge I had left with him before going to Calais. He said he had not got it. I asked him who was to pay for my lost time. He said I must see him at twelve o'clock the next day, and in the meantime he would see a gentleman in the city about it. I asked him why he had not told me that the Rappahannock was a privateer at first. He laughed, and said I was a fool that I did not join her, as I should have had £10 bounty. The day after I went again, and he paid me 15s. for my loss of time.

James Grace corroborated the evidence of the two preceding witnesses. The prisoner had also called him a fool for not joining the Rappahannock, as he would have had the £10 bounty, and prize-money besides.

James Connell, another fireman, gave precisely similar evidence, and Inspector Clarke, of the Thames police, deposed to apprehending the prisoner.

Mr. Giffard said the case for the prosecution was now closed.

Mr. Lewis presumed that his Worship, whatever might fall from him, had made up his mind to send the case before another tribunal, and if so he should prefer to reserve the prisoner's defence.

Mr. Henry: It is my present intention to send the case for trial, but I shall be happy to hear you, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis had no doubt of the intention of the Court, and for this very reason he would postpone the prisoner's defence. There was a perfect answer to this charge, but it had better be submitted to the final tribunal.

The prisoner seemed anxious to address the Court, but was checked by his solicitor.

Mr. Lewis presumed that low bail would be accepted. The prisoner, although in a very humble condition of life, was very respectable, and well known in his district.

In answer to the Court, Inspector Clarke said the prisoner lived by shipping men for foreign vessels chiefly.

Mr. Henry asked the prisoner if he had any friends to bail him. He would take two sureties of £40 each.

Here several of the prisoner's friends stepped forward, and two sureties of the required amount were forthwith found.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

(*From the Glasgow Examiner.*)

THE emigration returns for last year now published show a large increase over former years. The average number who have left the United Kingdom for foreign parts during the last eighteen years is 213,361 per annum, while the total number that left last year was 223,758—being fully ten thousand above the average. The numbers, however, are not nearly so great as in the six years succeeding the Irish famine, which showed an average of above three hundred thousand. In 1854 the stream of emigration began to fall off and up to 1861 the numbers who left their fatherland to better their condition in life fell off one-half. In 1862 another Irish exodus commenced, and during the last two years the number of Irish who have gone into voluntary exile approach nearly to the numbers of 1847 and following years. Like the first Irish exodus, the promised land is America, and notwithstanding the war, Irishmen show a decided preference to the United States over any of the British colonies. Some of the emigrants have, no doubt, been enticed away by crimps to swell the armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi; but judging from the class of emigrants who have gone to New York, the probability is that the vast majority of them have found their way to the Western States, and have found employment in agricultural pursuits. This supposition is borne out by the fact that the emigration of single men from Ireland—the class most suitable for recruiting the Federal army—has decreased, and married men with families increased. With the exception of the Irish, emigration to the United States has decreased, both Englishmen and Scotchmen preferring the British American and Australian colonies, to a country passing through the ordeal of a great revolution. The encouragement held out by the Australian and New Zealand colonies in the shape of free and assisted passages and land grants, have attracted a large proportion of the English and Scotch emigrants to the Southern colonies, only about eighteen thousand having gone to British North America, against 146,000 to the United States and 53,000 to the Southern colonies. Amongst those who have gone to Australia and New Zealand during the past year are upwards of four thousand single females, who have been assisted out by the Government, a proceeding which will do something to equalise the sexes both in the mother country and the colonies. Notwithstanding the value of labour in Australia and New Zealand, and the advantages which accrue to the colonies from emigration, the colonial Legislatures are not very liberal in attracting the surplus population of the mother country to their shores. Several of the local Legislatures have no doubt voted small sums to provide passages for a certain class of emigrants, but in all cases the sums are too small to be of any perceptible benefit. The granting of land orders is to a certain extent no doubt a premium on emigration, but it is very doubtful whether the promise of forty acres of land at the antipodes can be regarded as a strong inducement to make a voyage thither. It would be unquestionably better to sell the land and apply the funds to granting free and assisted passages to those anxious to obtain a better market for their labour, but who are without the means to pay for their passages. The colonists in Australia will have to adopt more liberal provisions with respect to emigration, as already capital is lying dormant which might be made to yield a large return if labour was more abundant. There is something in this annual emigration report which is highly suggestive, telling as it does of the continued energy of the national life, while other nations and races around us are decaying, or at the best maintaining their status. With nearly a quarter of a million leaving our shores annually, our population is increasing more than all the rest of Europe together, with the exception of Russia. The Latin races of the West and South are decreasing, as well as the Romaic races of the East. The Teutonic race of the middle empire is barely maintaining its position, and were it not for the marvellous vitality manifested by the Anglo-Saxon race, Europe would present a scene something analogous to the early seats of civilisation, whose glory has now departed for ever.

CORONATION OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Stagg, one of the missionaries, has just sent home an account of this ceremonial, which took place on Sunday, August 30th. He and two other missionaries thought it right to show respect to the reigning sovereign (the widow of Radama) by being present. About 40,000 people were assembled. "The French priests, &c., were," he says, "seated next to us. About half-past nine the procession of the Queen made its appearance. She was well received. As she passed by us, on the way to her seat, we rose and bowed. She ascended the platform, and took her seat amidst the acclamations of her people. Immediately after the crown was placed on her head, she stood up before the people as Queen of Madagascar. After the soldiers had presented arms and the band had played the national anthem, the Queen arose and spoke to her people. She thanked them for having thus assembled together, and hoped that they and their families were well. She wished them health and prosperity, and hoped that they would respect the laws of the country, live at peace with each other, do good, and help to sustain the new laws. On her part she promised to do her best for the people. She would respect the laws, and follow in the steps of her great ancestors, &c. There were then presentations of money, long speeches, &c., from the heads of various districts. After a time, the missionaries went forward and presented "hasana," but made no speech. The French party followed. At length, after many hours, the procession was re-formed, and returned to the palace." Mr. Stagg thinks there is every probability of the Queen being firmly established on her throne.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late ALEXANDER MOORE, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter MARIA ANNETTE; to move from her mother's residence, No. 32, William-street, Woollloomooloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets. N.B.—No circulars will be issued

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. HUGH WILLIAMS are invited to attend his Funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; to move from his late residence, Stephenson-street, Woolloomooloo, at the above hour. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street, and South Head Road, opposite Crown-street.

FUNERAL.—Loyal Rose of Australia Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U.—The members of the various lodges are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our departed brother HUGH WILLIAMS. To move from his late residence, Stephen-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, at three o'clock. Members are requested to meet at the Hall at two o'clock.
JAMES PEARSON, N. G.
JOHN SIMMONDS, Secretary.

NEW PIANOFORTE PIECE—"NEARER TO THEE."
Transcribed for the pianoforte, 2s. 6d; published by W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Fitt-street.

THE NEW PRINCE IMPERIAL QUADRILLES, just published, price 3s. ELVY and CO.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, of Hunter-street, begs to notify that, in consequence of ill-health, his hours of professional attendance will be, during the ensuing week, from 10 till 3 p.m.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

IMPORTED DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—One hundred packages of all the most valuable Patent Medicines, Drugs, and Chemicals, now landed.

Town and Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Squatters, &c., supplied at reduced prices.

Price lists forwarded to all parts of the colony.

W. LARMER, Importer, 338, George-street, near Post Office.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for sixty years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality that one half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of Age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, many anxious mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these Lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Wholesale Agent, "EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's," whose name is on the Government stamp. Sold in packets and boxes by most respectable chemists in this colony.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Coughs, Measles, Scarlatina.—These diseases hurry thousands to an untimely grave. If this preservative ointment were rubbed upon the neck and chest, the disastrous consequences, too often fatal to adults and children, would be averted. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A compound remedy for purifying the blood, and the most effectual alterative yet discovered. Its success and merits are so well known in the United States and Europe, and all parts of the civilised globe, that the proprietor offers it to the Australian public with full confidence. The preparation is now acknowledged to be the most reliable by the profession, and can be obtained at any drug store in New South Wales.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, wholesale agent, 292, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS (Sugar Coated).
A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of

BILIOUS DISEASES	DYSPEPSIA
JAUNDICE	DYSENTERY
INDIGESTION	ERYSIPELAS
FOUL STOMACH	PILES
HEADACHE	ERUPTION AND SKIN
RHEUMATISM	DISEASES
LIVER COMPLAINT	SALT RHEUM
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As a dinner pill and for purifying the blood, it is unexceptionable, being free from all mineral substances, and composed entirely of vegetable matter. To be had of all respectable chemists and druggists.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, For the rapid cure of

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and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stage of the disease. This remedy has obtained for itself such renown for the cure of every variety of throat and lung complaint that it is unnecessary in an advertisement to expatiate on its virtues. It needs only a trial to prove its efficacy. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

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TO THE LADIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—S. BENNETT and CO. beg leave to inform them that they have purchased, ex mail steamer Benbow, a few boxes of extra fine souchong and congou Teas, which they are now selling at 4s. per lb. by the box. These are samples of the finest teas procurable in the Chinese market.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES.
Pickles, assorted; Captain White's Oriental and Cashmere Pickle; India Soy, Harvey, Reading, Piquante, and Burgess' Anchovy Sauces; Captain White's Curry Paste and Chutney.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
Bloater, Anchovy, Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, and Strasburgh, Herrings a la Sardines, Mackerel in sauce, Pickled Herrings and Oysters in glass jars, Kippered Herrings and Pickled Mushrooms, Dried Herbs, Russian Caviare, Bologna Sausages.
Preserved York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Semolina.
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, Family Wine Merchants, invite attention to their stock of WINES and BEERS, viz.—
Fine rich GOLDEN SHERRY, 36s.; GOOD mellow SHERRY, 32s.
Good DINNER SHERRY, in small kegs,